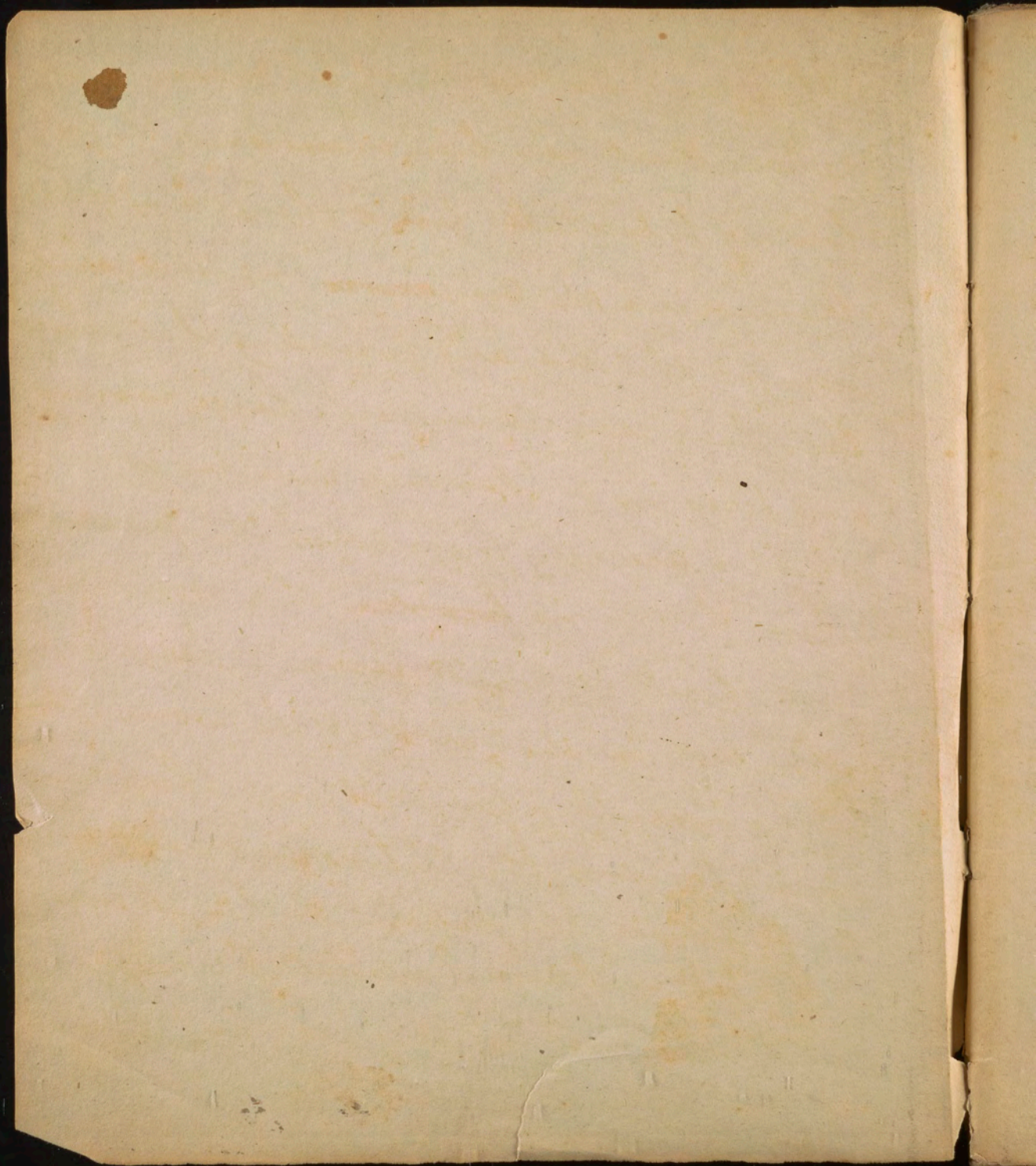


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*On the Cure of Fever*

*Is*



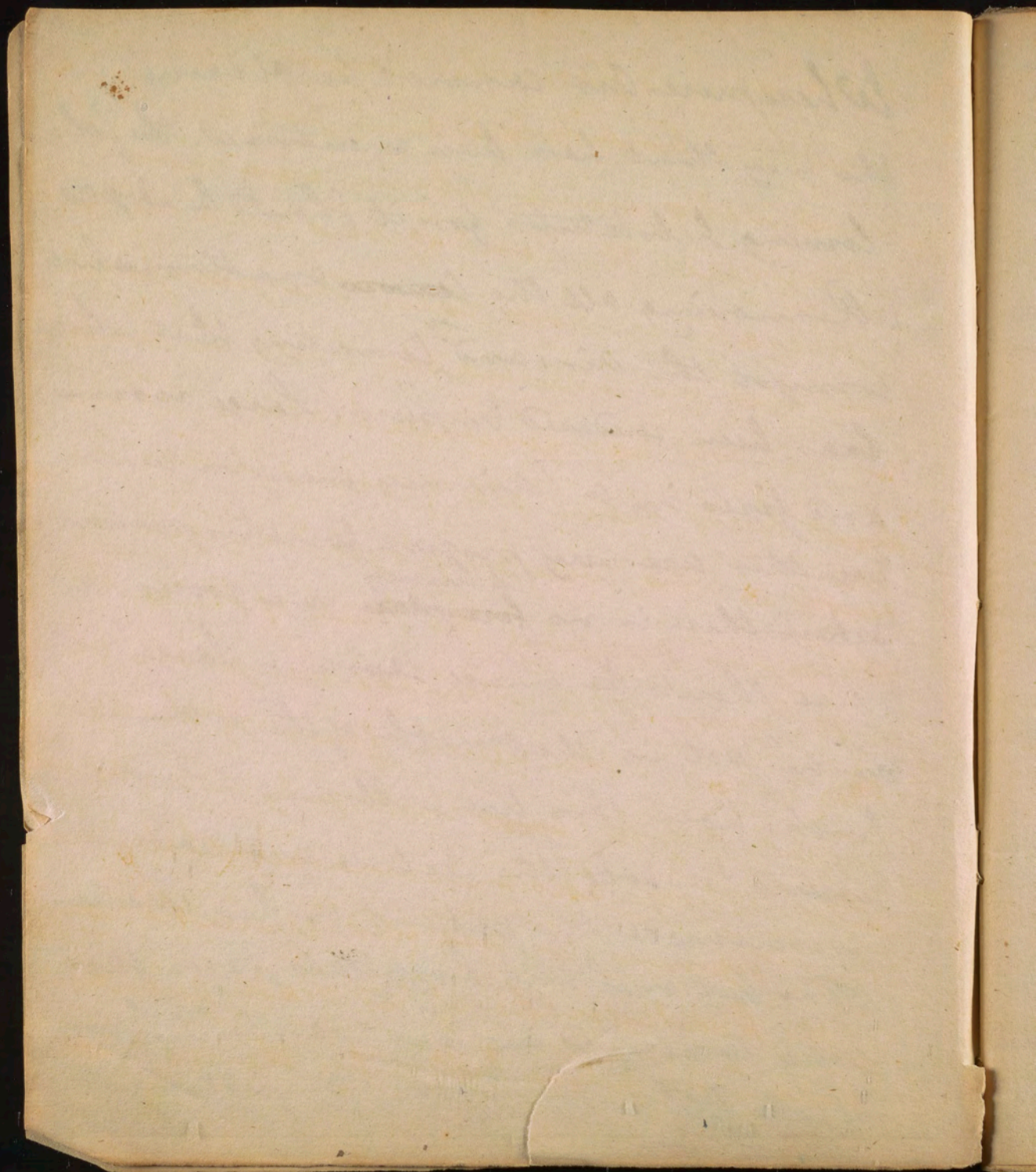




1  
Where pure Air cannot be obtained in  
the way that has been mentioned, the fol-  
-lowing substitutes for it should be adopted.

1. Removing all the ~~causes~~ matters which  
corrupt the air, and <sup>by</sup> correcting that which  
has been rendered impure. Large rooms,  
and fires in a Chimney even in warm  
weather are very proper for this purpose.  
Where there is no <sup>chimney</sup> fireplace in a room, a  
fire should be made upon a large dish  
or in a pot in the middle of the room. The  
smoke from this fire will in a short time  
ascend towards the ceiling, and cease to  
inconvenience the patient or his Attendants.  
The best military hospitals I ever saw  
were contrived in this way by Dr. Filson  
of the Delaware State. He preferred  
them.



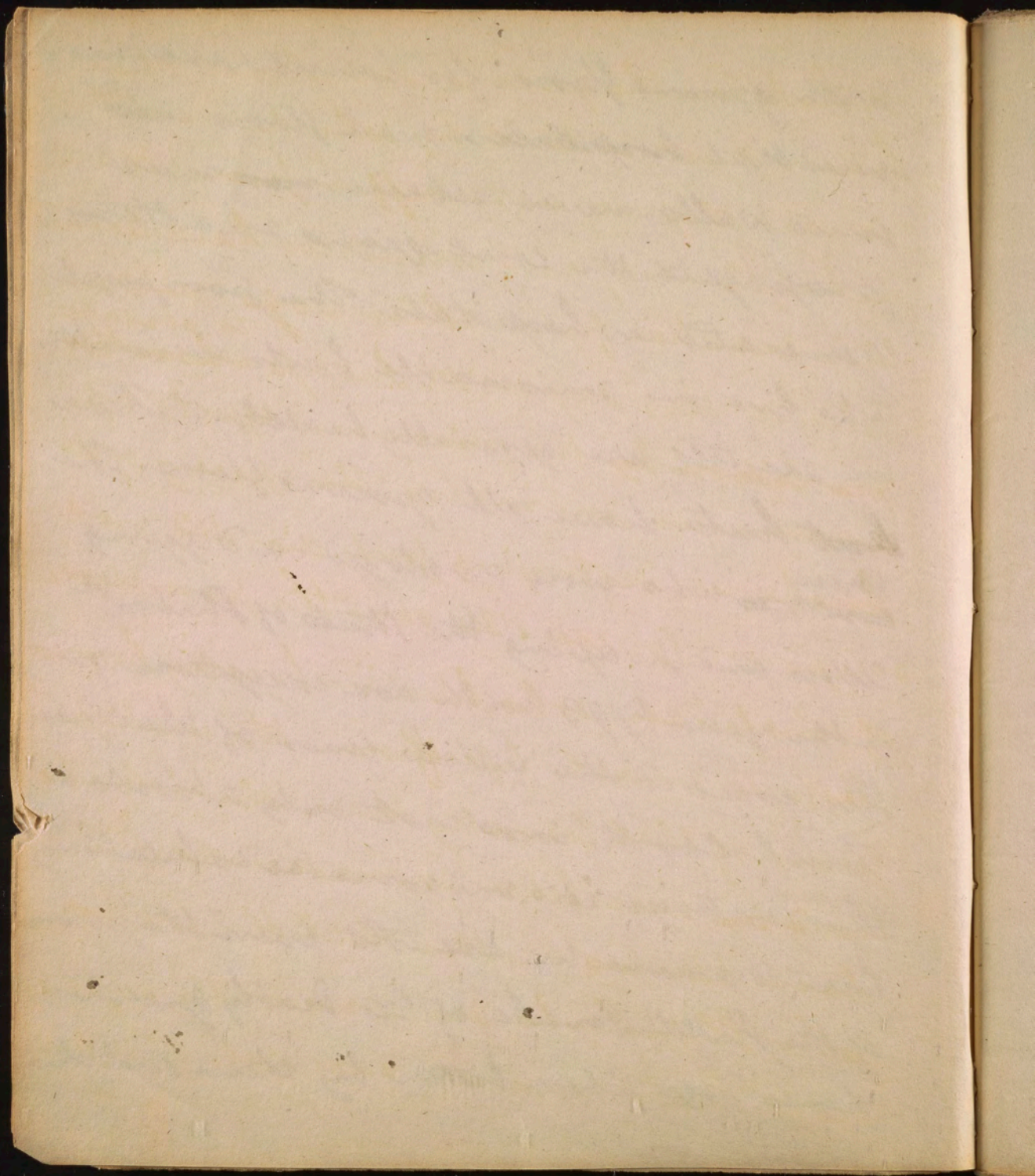




2

with ground floors, for Count Saxe disco-  
-vered that hospitals on such floors, ~~also~~<sup>and</sup>  
solid walls, never retain, ~~nor~~ nor  
propagate the contagious matters  
generated in hospitals. The poor people  
who live in miserable huts in Canton  
we are told are generally healthy. These  
~~best~~ huts have all ground floors. The  
men ~~castles~~ who were employed in digging  
cellars and sweeping the streets of Philade  
in the year 1793 with one exception or  
two, escaped the yellow fever of that year.  
Fresh earth ~~is~~ not only absorbs &  
thus destroys idio-miasmatic exhalations,  
but deprives we are told even the poison  
of the Rattle-snake of its deadly qualities,  
hence does when bitten by them scratch

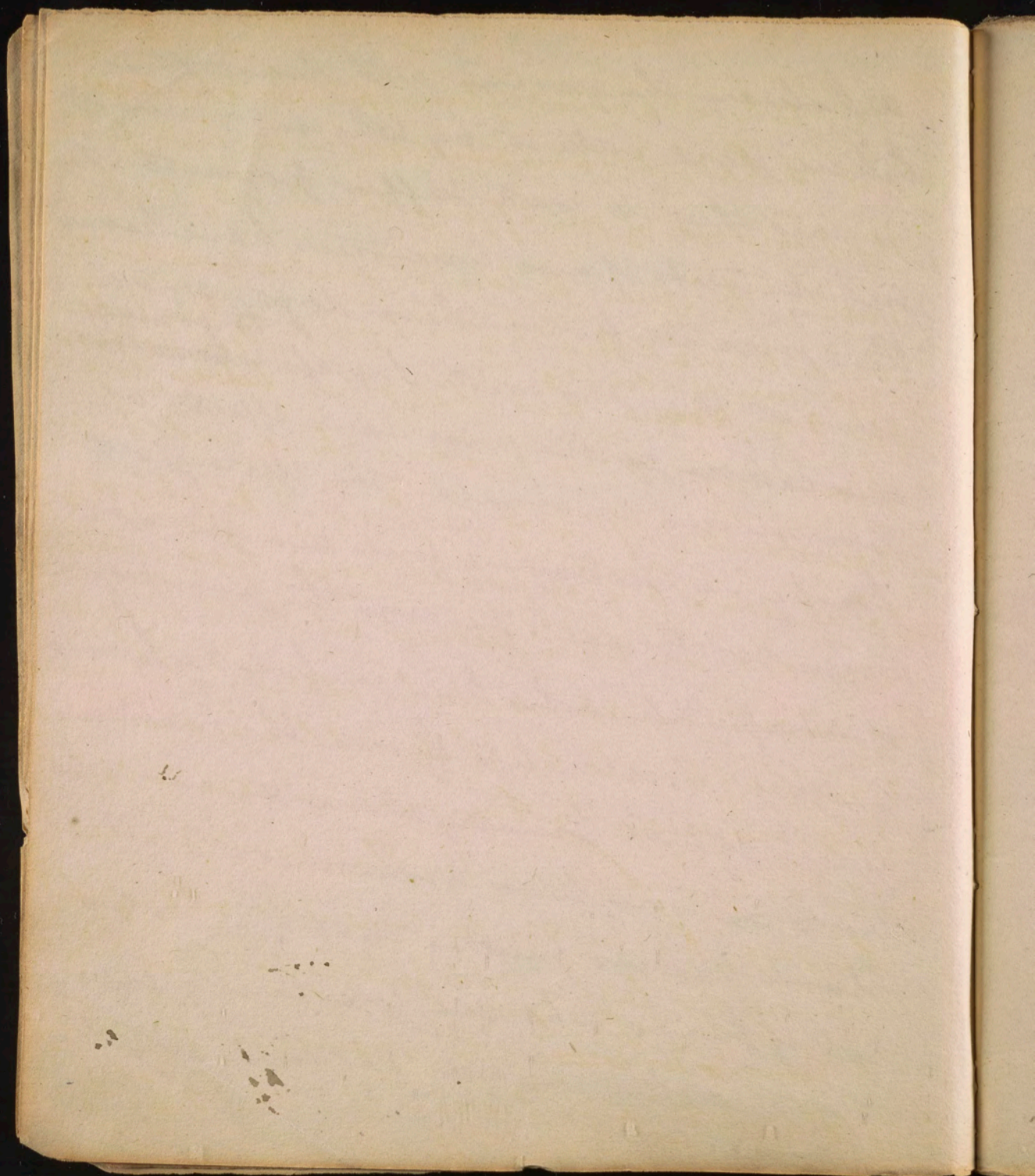






a hole in the ground, and thrust the  
 bitten part into it by which means it  
 is said they do not suffer from it. The  
 inhabitants of new countries have learned  
 this practice from their dogs, and em-  
 -ploy it they say with success <sup>to obviate</sup> ~~where they~~  
~~are bitten by~~ the poisonous effects of  
 venomous animals. The efficacy of ~~the~~  
smoke in destroying foul air did not  
 escape Mr. Bruce. He says the poor people  
 of unapuala who live in smoky houses  
 suffered much less from the malignant  
 fevers of that country than the rich who  
~~lived in~~ were better accommodated. Dr.  
 Clark tells us further that the Cooks  
 of ships who are constantly expo-  
 -sed to smoke, generally escape the ship fever.



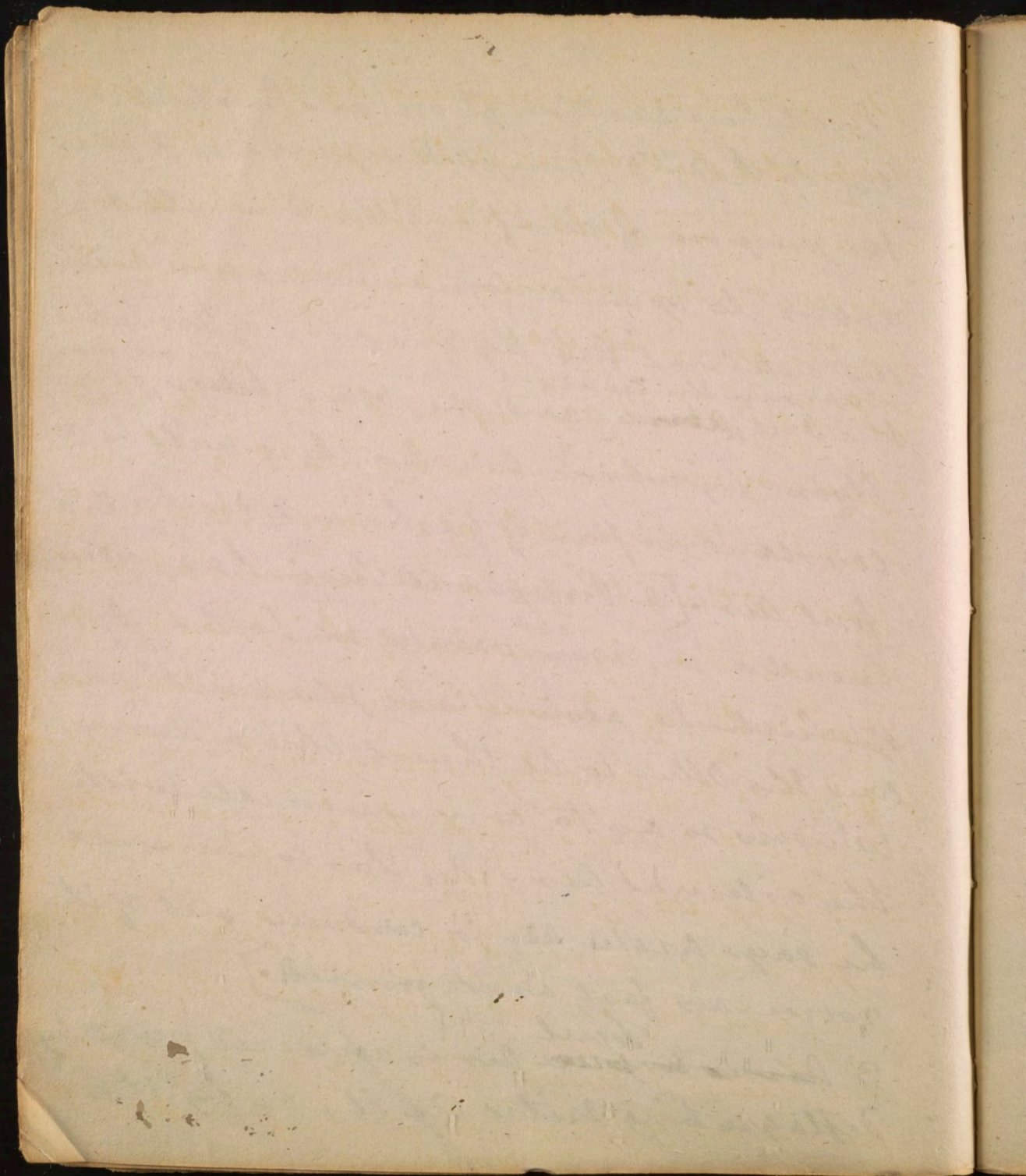




But where earthen floors, and smoke are  
 not to had, Dr Campbell recommends for  
 the purpose of purifying the Air of sick  
 rooms to open a communication with  
 the external Air by means of two tubes,  
<sup>near, in the ceiling</sup> the one <sup>in or near</sup> ~~above~~ and the other ~~below~~ <sup>the</sup>  
 floor, by which means there will be a  
 constant influx of fresh, and discharge of  
 foul air. [A Professor at Turin has recom-  
 mended an iron <sup>rod</sup> painted at both ends, <sup>sick</sup> one  
 of which he advises to be placed in the room,  
 and the other to be thrust thro' a door or  
 window so as to communicate with  
 the external Air. By this contrivance  
 he says acrid Air is conducted out of the  
 room as fast as it forms.]

3 <sup>Foul</sup> ~~Air is impure~~ Air is rendered pure by  
 deflagrating nitre in it, or by the





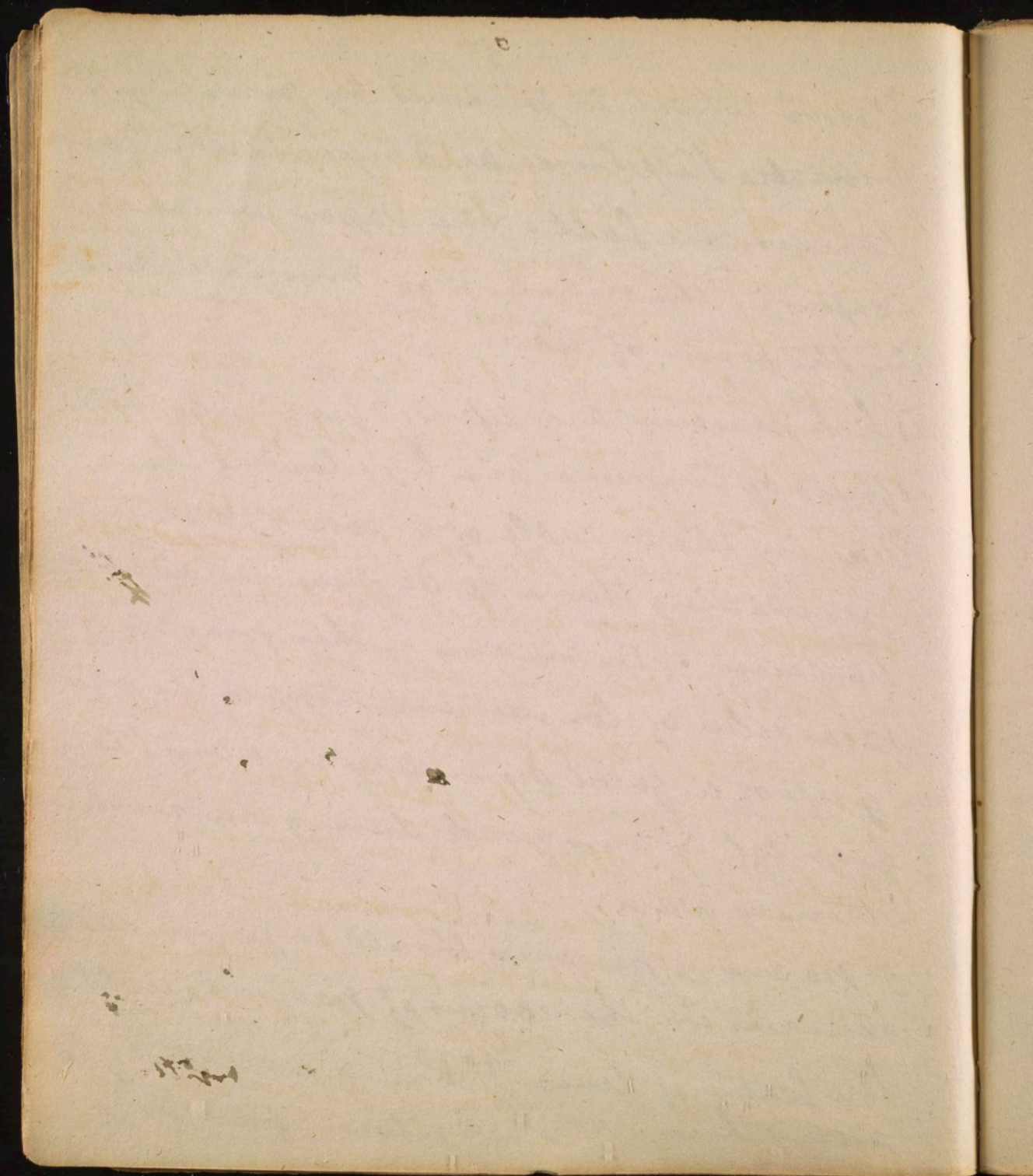


Vapor which is produced by pressing the  
~~Vitriolic~~ Sulphuric acid upon Nitre, or  
 Common Salt. The Vapor which es-  
 -capes is the nitrous - or muriatic Acid  
 in the form of Gas.

4 Sick persons are defended from the bad  
 effects of impure Air by placing their  
 beds in the middle of a room, & never  
 permitting them to be surrounded with  
 curtains. By means of this practice Dr.  
 Beardsley of Connecticut stopped the pro-  
 -gress of a fatal dysentery in a military  
 hospital in New York during our revolu-  
 -tionary war.

5 No more persons should be permitted to  
 remain in the rooms of patients in the  
 low states of fever than are necessary to  
 attend them, and visitors - friends &c



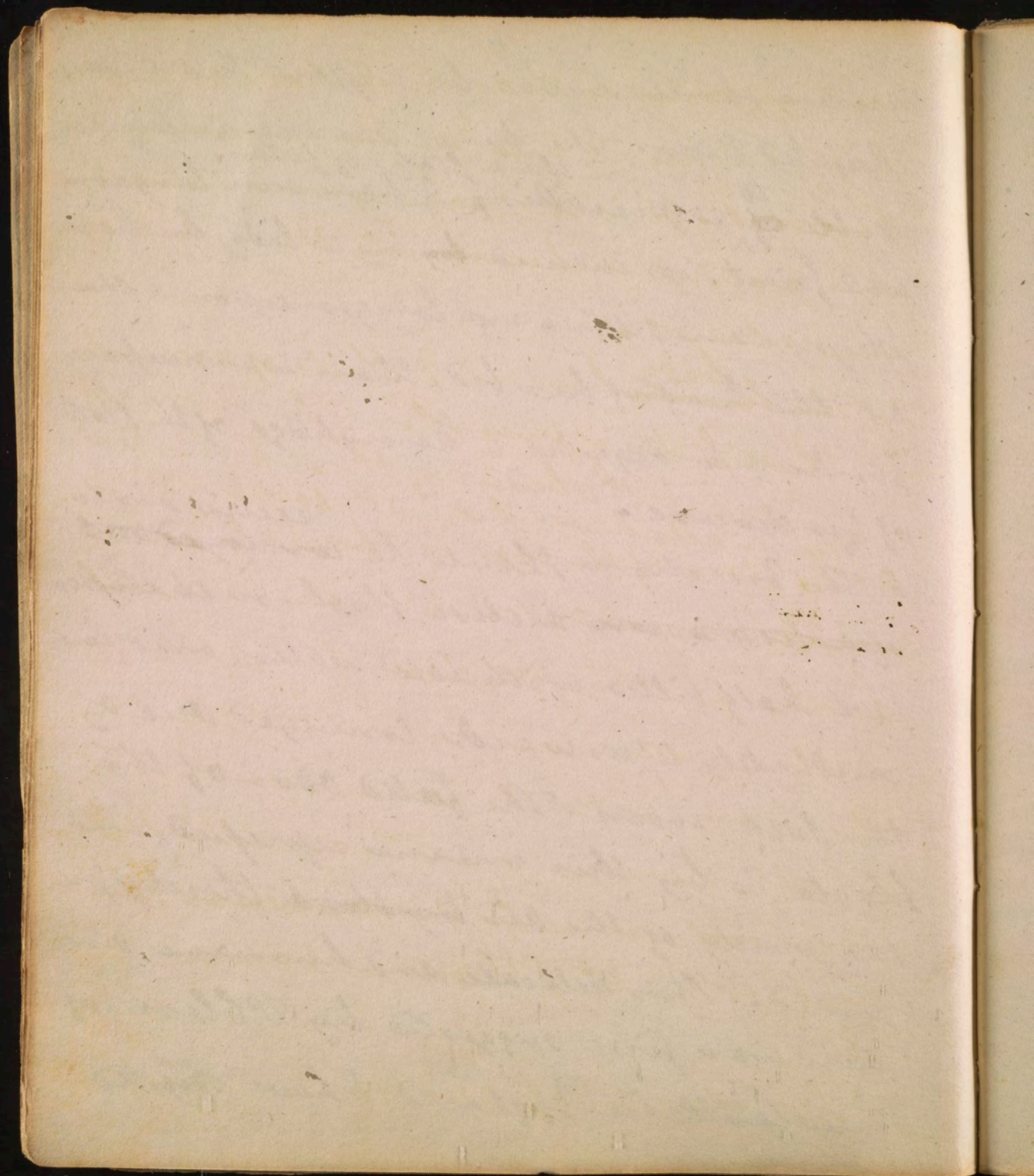




Nurses should never be suffered to sit upon  
 their bed sides. The lungs are exquisitely sen-  
 -sible <sup>to</sup> ~~of~~ respired Air <sup>in these states of fever.</sup> I have seen languor  
 and faintness induced ~~by~~ in a lady by her  
 physician sitting no longer upon a chair  
 at the head of her bed, than was necessary  
 for him to acquire a knowledge of the state  
 of her disease.

6 The Excretions should be <sup>received into</sup> ~~conveyed out~~  
~~of a sick room~~ a close stool, or chamber-  
 pot half filled with Cold water, and im-  
 -mediately afterwards conveyed out of  
 the sick room. The fetid odor of the  
 stools is by this means repressed, and  
 the purity of the air ~~by~~ thereby pre-  
 -served. This delicate and humane dis-  
 -tinction was first suggested by Dr. Clark of  
 New Castle in England. I have adopted





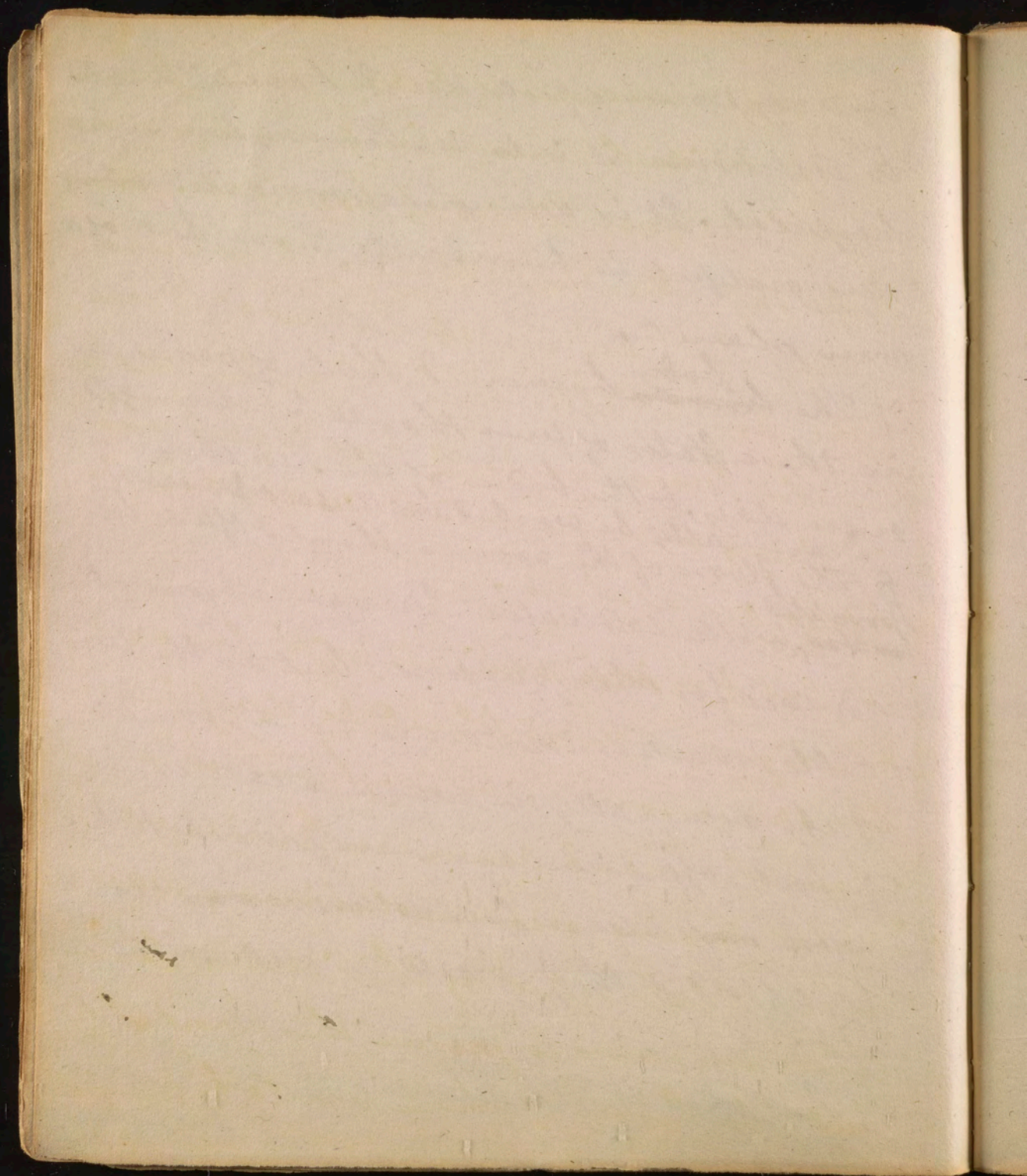


7  
in my private practice, & have attempted  
to introduce it into the Pennsylvania  
hospital. It is a discovery more interesting  
and grateful to humanity than that of a  
new planet.

7 The ~~linen~~<sup>body</sup> linen & sheets of patients  
in these states of fever should be changed  
every day, & the bodies of the sick should oc-  
-asionally be washed with soap & water.  
8 The floors of the rooms should often be  
sprinkled ~~with~~<sup>with</sup> cold water. Vinegar is generally  
advised for this purpose, but as the vege-  
-table matters contained in it soon pu-  
-res especially in warm weather, it  
is both offensive and unsafe to the sick.  
were ~~not~~ ardent spirits ~~to be used~~ can  
be afforded they should be preferred to  
it.

9 Sir John Pringle tells us the most  
frequent





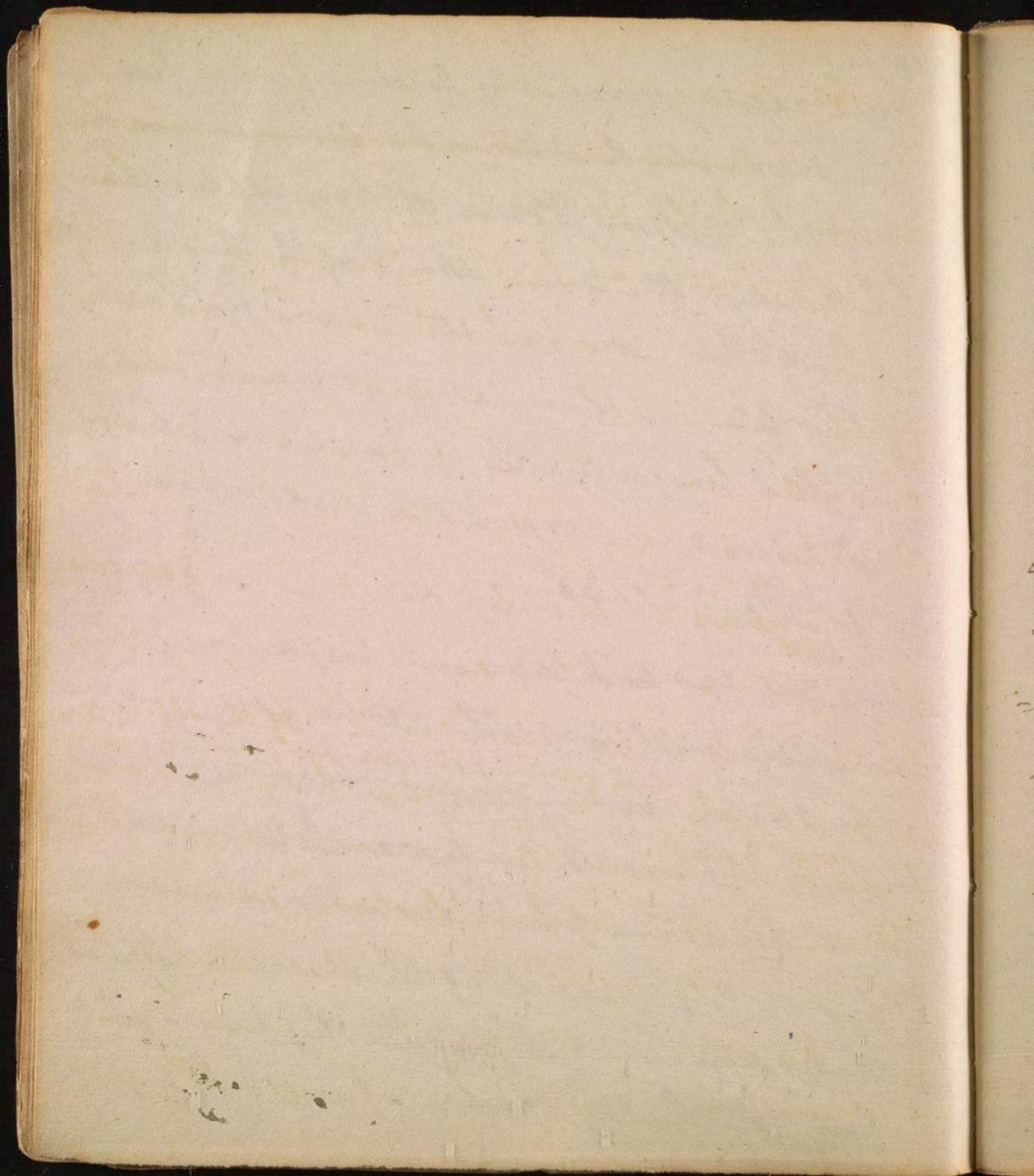


and rapid recoveries of soldiers from fever in the British Army in Germany were <sup>Dr</sup> in the upper stories of hospitals. ~~The~~ Rollo says the same thing of the soldiers under his care on the Island of St. Lucia.

The air in these cases is purer than in the lower wards of hospitals, ~~and~~ <sup>from</sup> its being more exposed to ventilation, & less to exhalation.

10 But few ~~little~~ patients with low and malignant fevers should be confined in the same room. many hundred, perhaps thousand American soldiers perished during our revolutionary war from the neglect of this rule. Other causes concurred to produce this mortality, ~~but~~ the history of which would be foreign





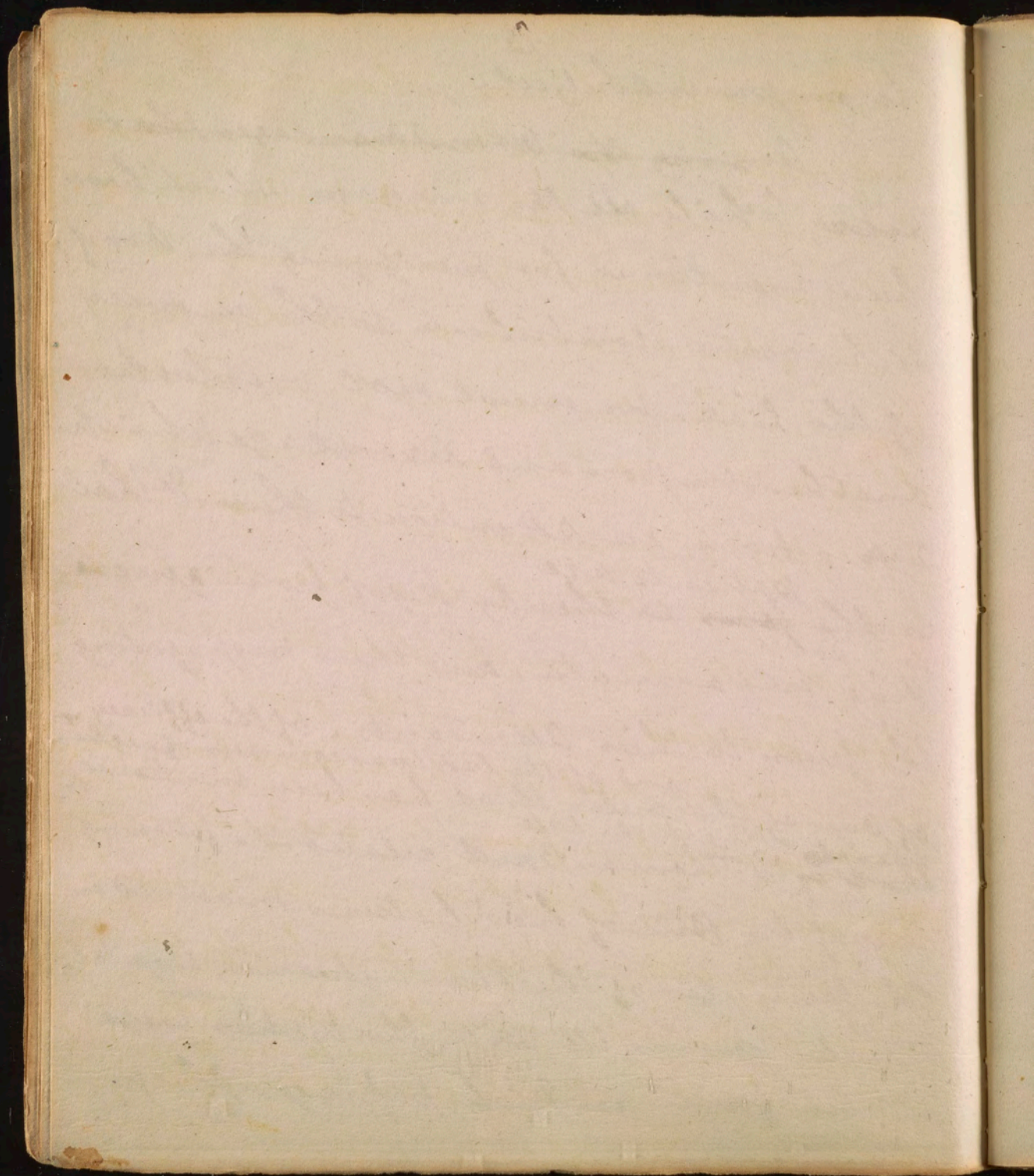


9

to our present Subject.

~~Among the other advantages that~~  
arise while all the means which have  
been mentioned for purifying the air of  
sick rooms, contribute to the recovery  
of the sick, we must not overlook  
another important advantage which  
arises from an attention to them, & that  
is the ~~fact~~ <sup>patients are</sup> thereby kept from genera-  
-ting miasmata, and thus propagating  
the fever to their Attendants. of the efficacy  
of one of the <sup>and of the bad consequences of neglect:</sup> rules that has been mentioned  
~~that of~~ <sup>of one of the rules that has been mentioned</sup> ~~the late~~ <sup>of one of the rules that has been mentioned</sup> Dr Thomas Boull relates the following  
proof in one of his lectures preserved in  
the minutes of the Pennsylvania hospital.  
Twelve persons ill with the typhus <sup>fever</sup> were  
taken from an Irish paper mill ship,

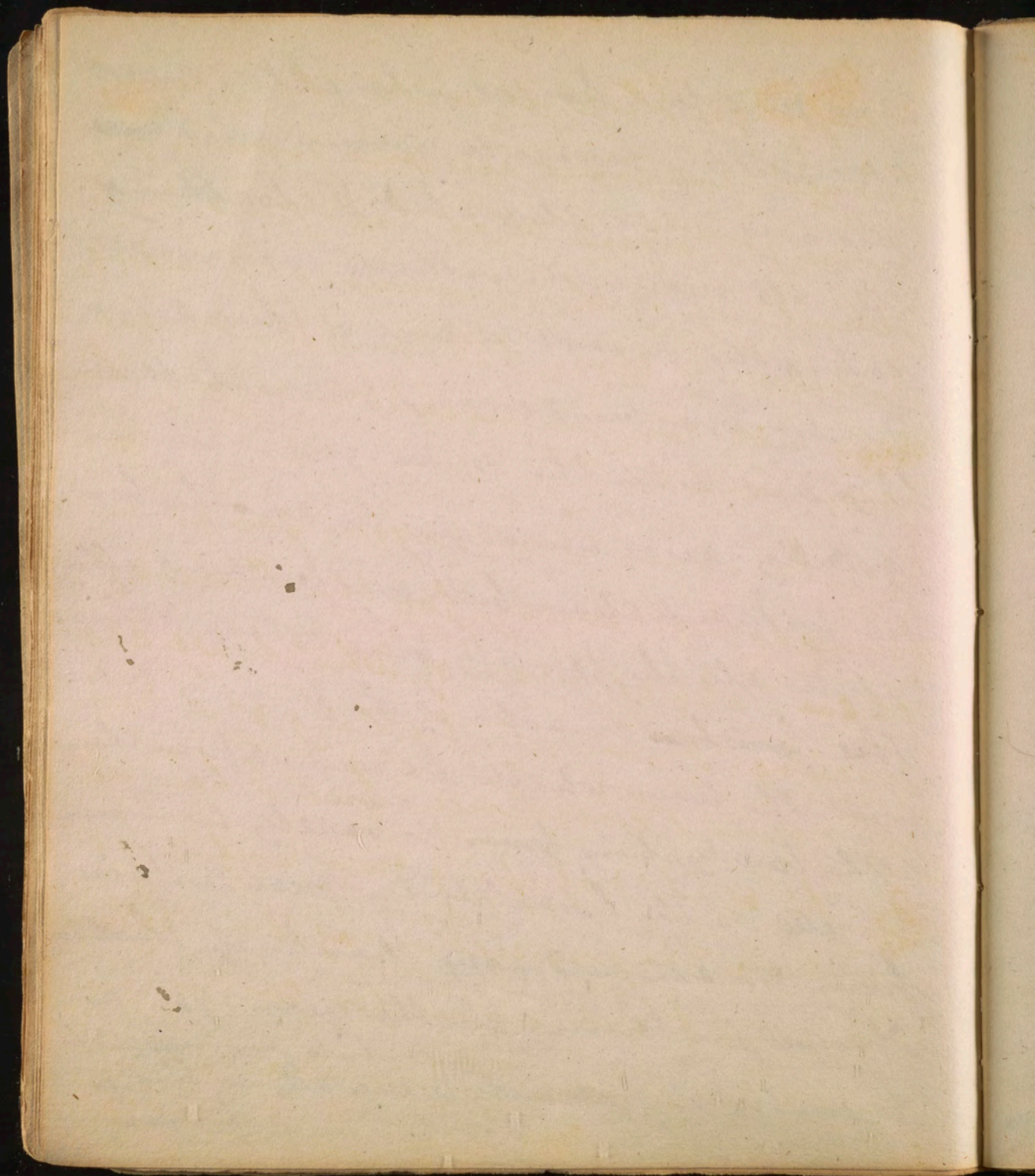






and sent to a house where they were  
 attended in separate rooms, and ~~was~~  
 provided with clean beds & cloathing.  
 They all recovered, without communi-  
 -cating the disease to any of their atten-  
 -dants. Fourteen persons from the same  
 ship, and with the same fever, were  
 equally accommodated in another house,  
 but without clean beds or cloathing. They  
 infected all the family that attended them,  
 & the ~~landlord~~ master of the family died  
 with the fever which he received from them.  
 - The low typhus fever is <sup>now</sup> rarely commu-  
 -nicated in the hospitals in Great Britain  
 from the extraordinary cleanliness that is  
 observed in them. In the year 1805 a  
 number of patients were <sup>into our hospital</sup> admitted,  
 from







a passenger ship ill with this fever. Though confined in one room, yet from the regard that was paid to the cleanliness of their persons, and bedding, but one of them died, and the disease was not communicated to any of their attendants.

I have mentioned Oxygen Gas as a stimulating remedy for the cure of these states of fever of which we are treating. I can say nothing of it from my own experience, but I have no doubt of its proving very useful prophylaxis. The preparation of it is too troublesome & expensive for common use. Its place I believe may be supplied



Use from my own experience. —

While we thus attempt to excite the System thro' the medium of the lungs, we must <sup>not</sup> neglect to avail of ourselves of the Advantages which ~~the nose and the bowels as surfaces upon which~~ may be derived from applying Stimulants ~~may be made to act~~ <sup>internal parts of the</sup> to the nose and the bowels.

The Stimulants proper for the former are Ardent Spirits, Ether & Ammonia, inhaled or thrust ~~into~~ up the nose by means of a feather.

The Stimulants proper for the latter ~~are~~ are Injections. These should consist of

Brandy - Wine - Ardent Spirits - turpentine - warm Water, the last <sup>to act by its</sup> ~~in fact~~ <sup>heat</sup> Quantity as well as its heat.

~~We come next to mention the Remedies that act upon this Stimulus upon~~ the mind







V anger had the same effect upon a gentleman  
in Scotland who met for his a Clergyman in  
the lowest state of a fever, & supposing himself  
to be on his Death bed, lamented his having  
once published a book against the Christian  
Religion, which from the great mischief it  
had done, he was afraid would exclude him  
from heaven. The Clergyman, who knew  
the Character of the book, said he had nothing  
to fear from the mischief it had done, for  
that it had been but little read, & had hardly  
circulated in his own neighbourhood. "What is  
that you say?" said the apparently dying  
man, - "my book done no mischief! - my  
book! - not read out of my <sup>own</sup> neighbourhood!"  
- Be gone Sir, said he - you are a fool -  
to speak thus of my book! This paragon  
came over &



artless manner delivered this answer to  
 his master. He instantly started from his  
 bed - <sup>in great wrath</sup> called the ringer a lying rascal;  
 & from that moment he ~~was~~ began to  
 recover. Fear once cured the typhus fever  
 an American  
 in a soldier in ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> military hospital, Dur-  
 ing the revolutionary war brought on  
 by his the danger of his falling into the  
 hands of the <sup>British</sup> army. His fright imparted  
 so much Vigor to his body that he crawled  
 and walked several miles in order to get  
 out of the way of the enemy. Courage has  
 several times chased the typhus fever  
 from the British Navy by the exertions  
 it produced in a battle. <sup>Love has</sup> ~~communicated~~  
~~once cured all the~~ <sup>promising a great</sup>  
~~and popular name has sometimes been~~



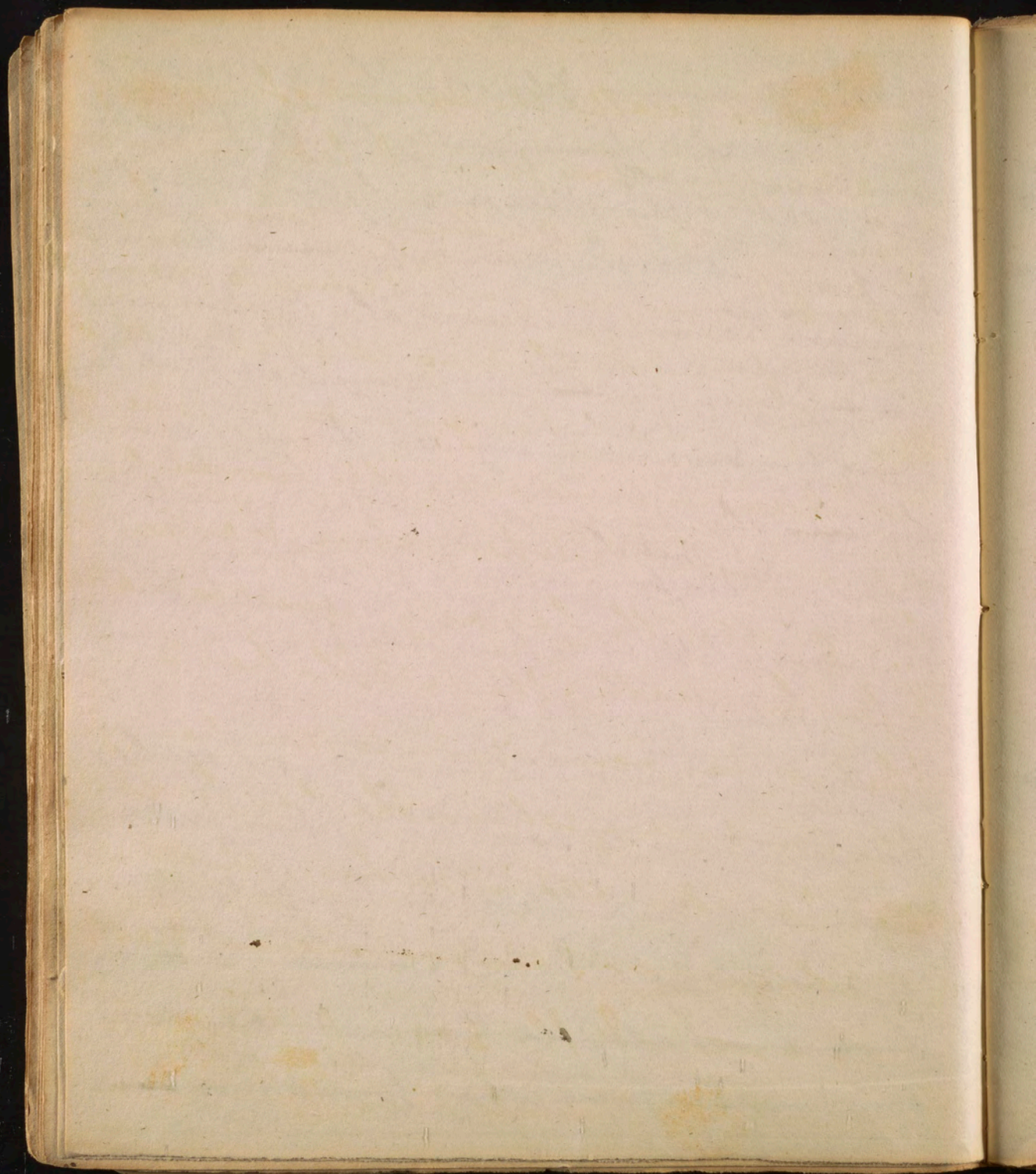
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in Scotland who sent for his a Clergyman in  
the lowest state of a fever, & supposing himself  
to be on his Death bed, lamented his having  
once published a book against the Christian  
Religion, which from the great mischief it

case suddenly excited his system, <sup>so that he</sup> & carried  
~~of his disease, so~~ not only recovered, but  
<sup>unhappily</sup> lived to relapse into his former infidel  
principles & practices. — ~~return to~~ <sup>p. 17</sup>



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~~once cured all the~~ <sup>promising a great</sup>  
~~and popular name has sometimes been~~







sometimes recalled the departing strength of  
 Nature in a low fever. A lady in this city  
 was attached to a gentleman whom her  
<sup>parents</sup> ~~friends~~ would not permit her to marry.  
 Soon afterwards she was attacked with a  
 fever in which her friends despaired of  
 her life. Her mother in this ~~helpless~~ <sup>hopeless</sup> ~~situ-~~  
~~-ation~~ went into her room, & asked  
 her whether she had any request to make  
 before her death. She said she had, and  
 that it was permission to take leave of  
 the gentleman whom she had loved.  
 He <sup>was</sup> ~~has~~ admitted to see her, the effect  
 of which was - ~~the influence of~~ death  
 was arrested & she soon afterwards  
 recovered. Appeals have often been



✓ good news of public or private events  
has often had the same good effect]. We  
have a striking proof of the influence  
of joyful news of a domestic nature  
in the history of Jacob in the old  
testament. When <sup>descending from</sup> ~~on the verge~~  
the weakness of old age into the grave,  
the <sup>he</sup> ~~reverend~~ <sup>patriarch</sup> ~~for~~ was told that his  
son Joseph was alive - the venerable  
patriarch revived, and was <sup>so much</sup> invigorated  
by the news as to <sup>be able to perform</sup> ~~undertake~~ a journey  
to Egypt where he died at a great age  
in the bosom of his family. -



made to natural Affection <sup>a</sup> by sending for  
 Absent relations to persons in the low  
 State of fevers. The joy inspired by the first  
 interview with a long Absent Child, on  
 parent has often turned the scale in  
 favour of life. All these remedies derived  
 from the emotions, passions & Domestic  
 Affections should be employed only about  
 the Crises of fevers, or in that low state of  
 them in which excitability is nearly  
 exhausted, and the excitement in a redu-  
 -ced state. In any other State of the system  
 there is danger of their doing harm. It is  
 to be lamented that ~~the~~ these remedies are  
 not <sup>at all times</sup> ~~only~~ ~~always~~ under our command,  
 and that we cannot <sup>always</sup> ~~always~~ regulate  
 their force. Happily for us, there are  
 substitutes for them. Pronouncing a great &



V repeating a word, ~~associated with~~ or mentioning  
an event associated by habit with pleasure  
or joy have sometimes

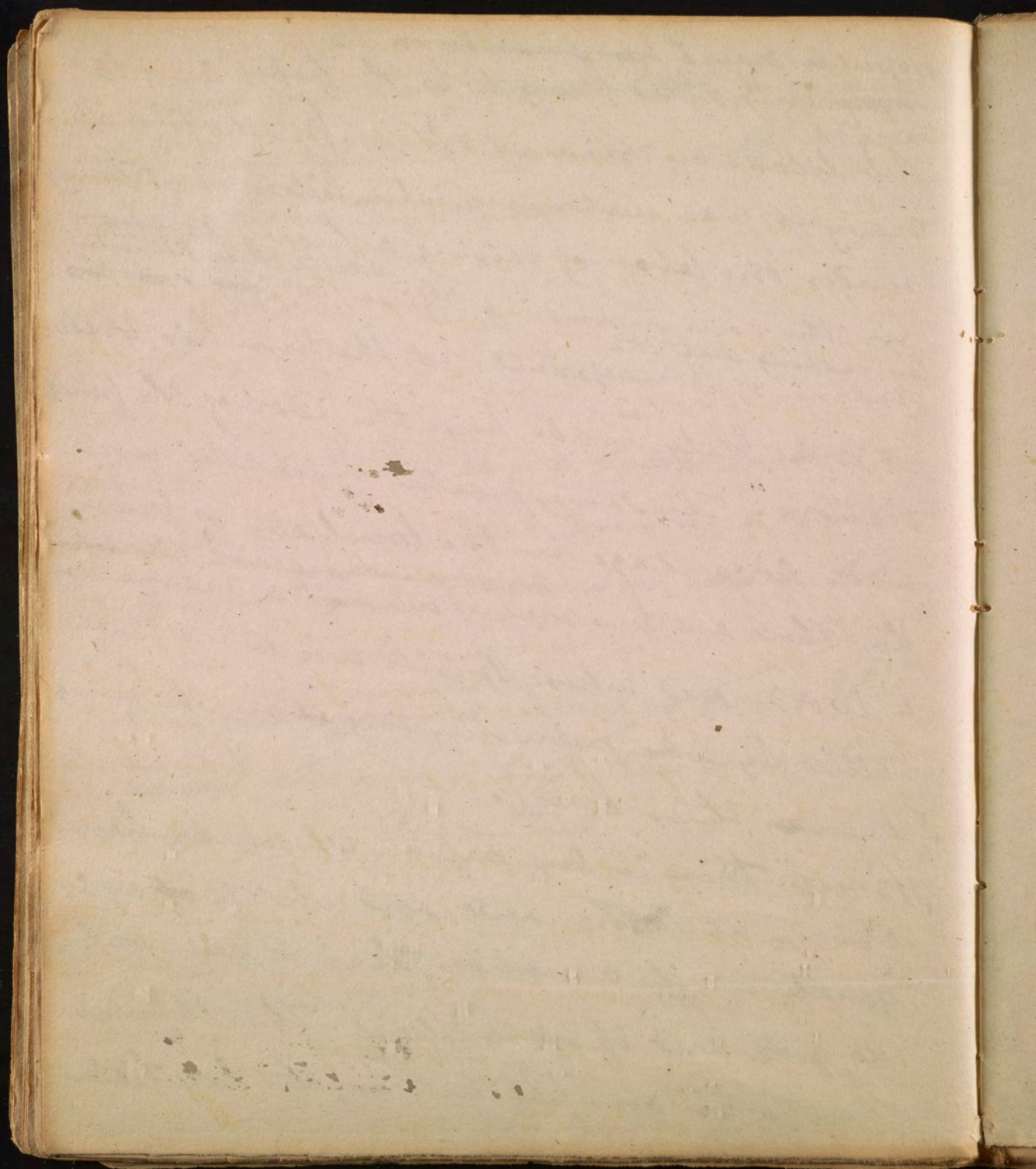
W I think I once saw a crisis suddenly  
induced in one of these fevers by a physician  
pronouncing a single word ~~as~~ as he  
entered the room of his patient. This  
word was <sup>connected</sup> ~~associated~~ with an event that  
~~revived~~ ~~excited~~ at once a high tide of youthful  
pleasure in her mind.



popular name <sup>has sometimes</sup> 16  
~~has~~ imparted strength to the body in its  
debilitated or exhausted state. In the French  
navy it was customary when sailors were sinking  
under the labor of raising a heavy anchor  
for the commanding officer to <sup>excite their strength</sup> ~~say~~ <sup>call out the</sup>  
name of Bonaparte, at the time his Victo-  
ries in Italy <sup>had</sup> made him the idol of the French  
nation. The same practice might be used  
with advantage in the low states of fever,  
~~for there are few men~~ <sup>or women who are not attached</sup> ~~to a name~~ <sup>to a name</sup> on  
a word, and whose spirits would not be  
rallied by ~~repeating~~ <sup>repeating</sup> or whispering  
it into their ears.

But there is one passion which we have  
always at command, and which ~~is~~ is so  
gentle in its operation, that it can only  
do good, and that is Hope. This should be  
excited in our patients in the low states

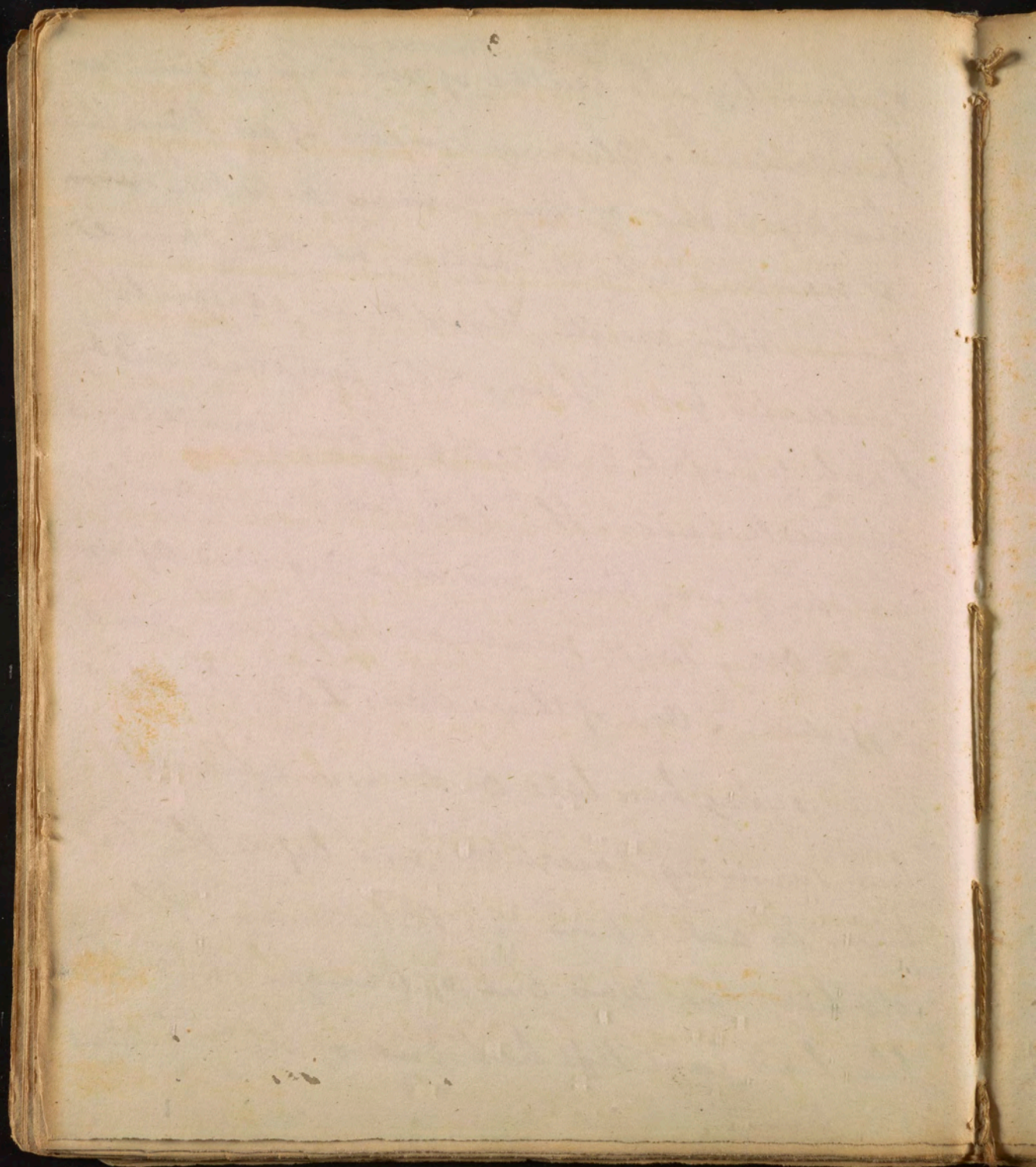






17 the recovery of  
of fever by the revival of persons in similar  
situations. Gloomy visitors of all kinds should  
be kept out of their rooms and the <sup>Deaths</sup> ~~news~~  
of persons which occur at the same  
time, they are ill, should be carefully  
concealed from them. The Conduct of Lady  
Rachel Rufel is worthy of our imitation  
in such cases. She had two daughters ill  
at the same time and who inquired after  
each other with mutual solicitude, and  
affection. One of them died. Lady Rachel  
after seeing her laid out, went hastily to  
her surviving daughter, and before she had  
time to ask <sup>her</sup> how her sister was, she  
told her, she was out of danger, and that  
she had just left her "out of bed" meaning







upon the board, upon which her Corpse  
was placed. <sup>a</sup>Physicians <sup>in this city</sup> ~~should have~~ to

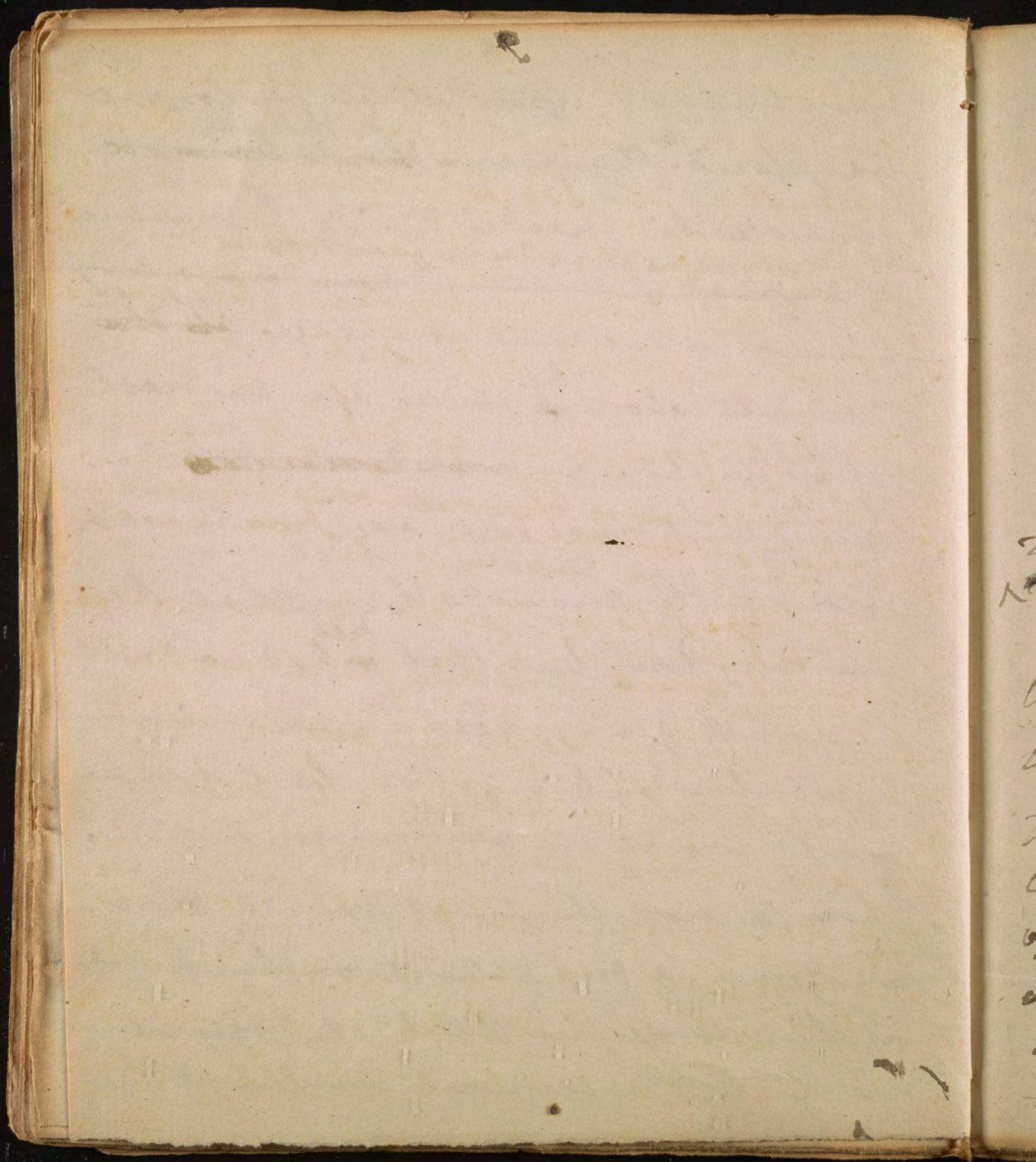
imitated this practice during the prevalence  
of <sup>the yellow fever in the year 1793</sup> ~~mortal epidemics~~. ~~I have done so, and~~  
~~I think~~ with evident advantage. ~~All the~~

patients whom <sup>he</sup> visited after the death  
of Dr. Hutchinson, ~~in the year 1793~~ in-  
quired with great solicitude how he was.

He constantly answered them that he  
"was very low", but that <sup>he</sup> ~~I~~ had no doubt  
"he would get up again" - meaning that  
he was low in his grave, but that he  
would rise at the general resurrection.

These cautions should not prevent our  
~~be~~ informing our patients or their friends  
of their danger in a delicate way. we  
owe this to their temporal, as well as to their



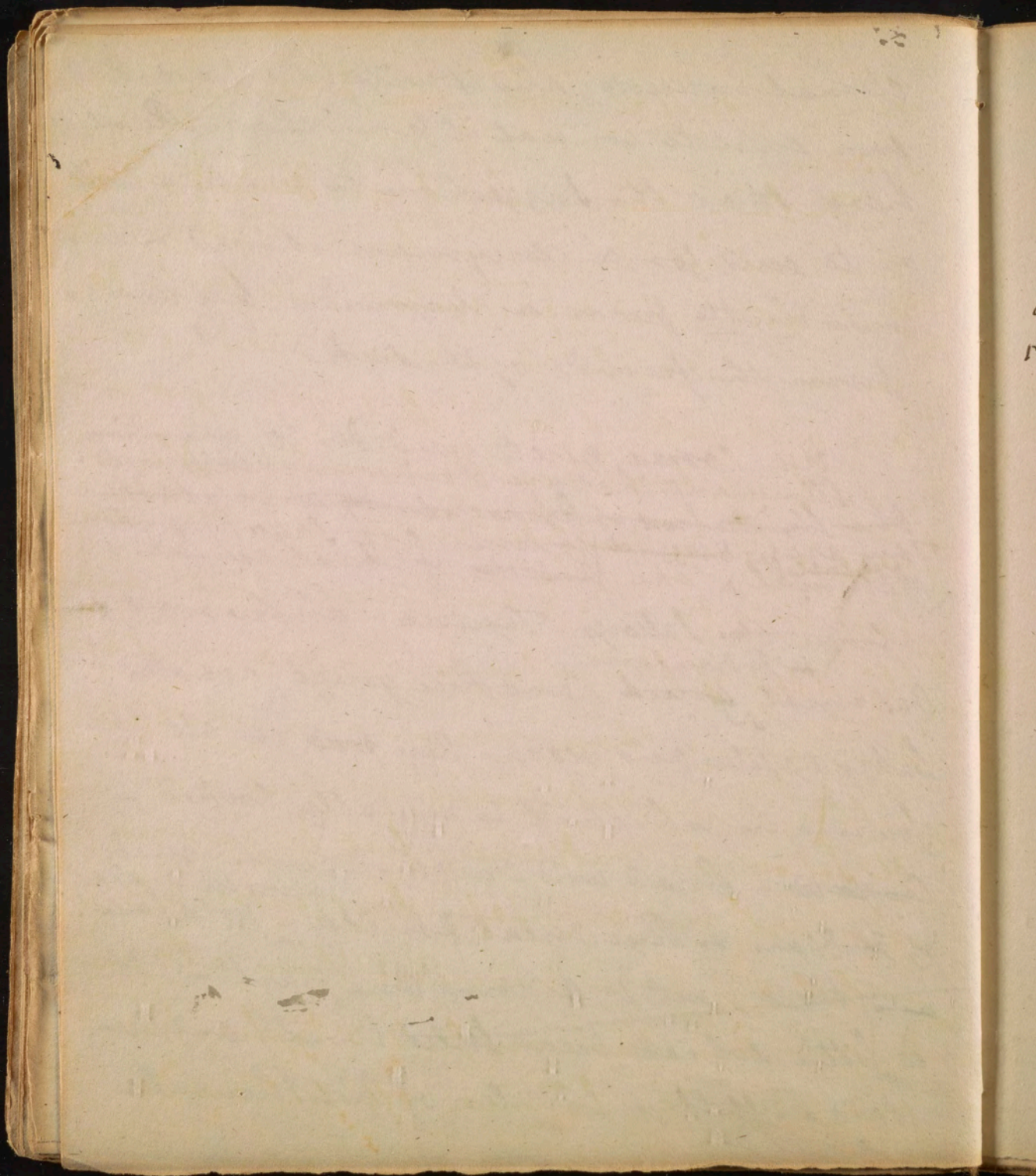




eternal interests, and it will be unjust, and  
even cruel to conceal it from them. Recollect  
here - that the suggestion to make a Will  
or to send for a Clergyman should never  
come directly from a physician, but always  
from the friends of the sick.

We come next in order to mention  
stimulants that are obtained from Aliment.  
~~the Stimulants of Aliment are of two kinds~~  
~~they are vegetable & animal~~ ~~the former are Sago, psoralea~~  
~~animal~~ ~~the articles of which are taken~~  
from the Sallows - Tapioca - arrow root, &  
Indian corn,  
Botanical ground - and Rice gruel - roasted &  
baked apples and pears - Rice ~~food~~ in all the  
forms in which it is usually cooked -  
Custard - Bread and milk - mush made  
of Indian or Rice meal & milk - <sup>a broth made of</sup> potatoes  
and three parts & Onions one part with  
a little wheat bread buttered in it, and Cus-  
tard. all these articles of Diet should be



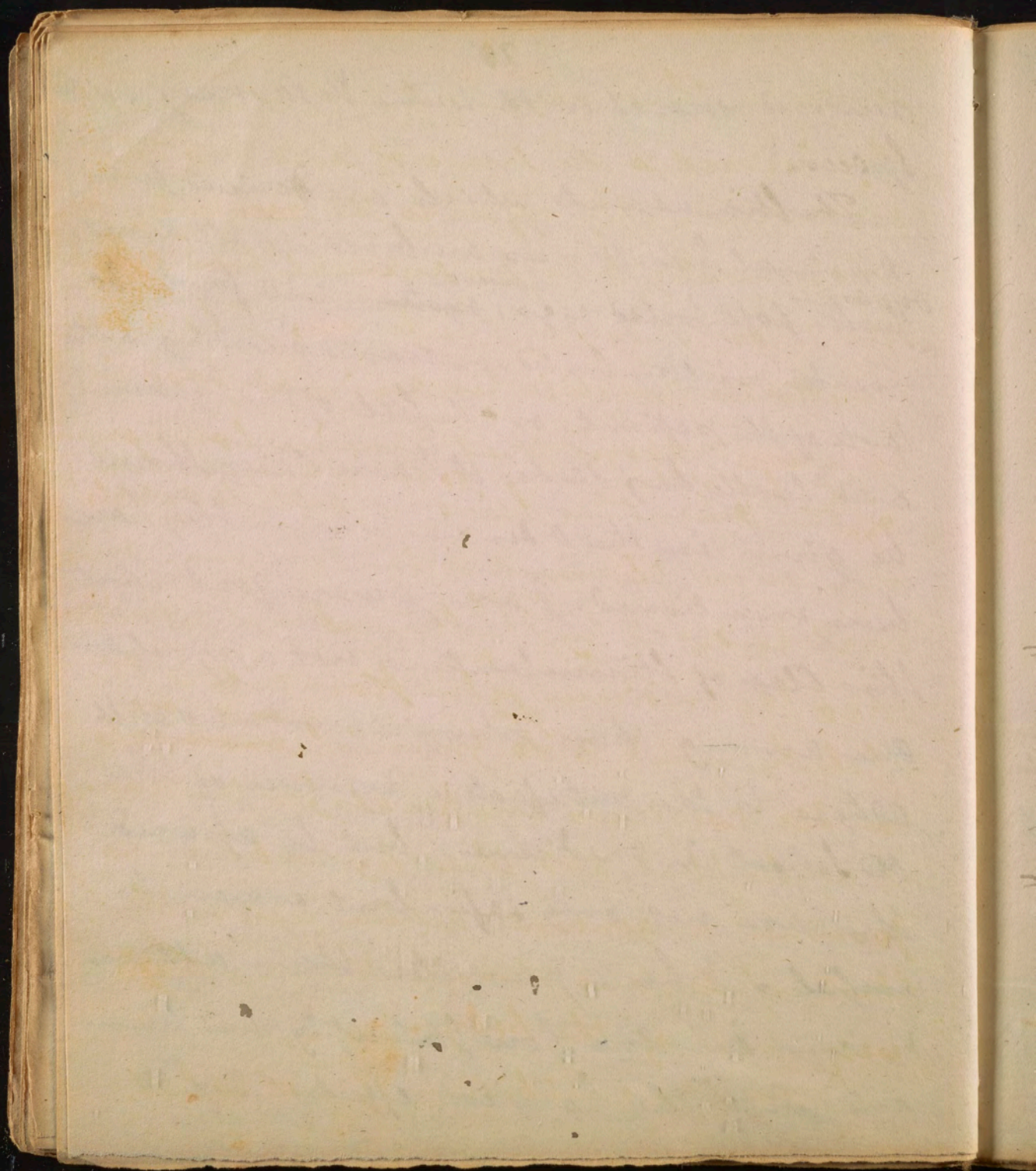




rendered cordial with wine, & savoury with  
Spices.

The Stimulants which are derived from  
Animal Substances are broths of all kinds,  
<sup>Cheese,</sup>  
<sup>bysters</sup> fish, soft boiled eggs, ~~system~~ - wild fowl - do-  
-ever or poultry boiled, or roasted according to the  
taste of the patient, or the state of the system,  
and lastly beef steaks & ham. They should  
be given in the order in which they have  
been mentioned. I am aware Gent: that  
this class of Stimulants is not a popular  
one among those physicians who still  
adhere to the putrefactive doctrines of the  
old School in medicine, but be assured  
they are not only safe, but extremely  
useful. I have prescribed them all over  
& over in the low state of typhus fever  
and with the happiest effects. They do







Service in three ways. 1 by the pleasure they  
 they impart to the sense of taste and the  
 gratification they afford to the ~~patient~~ patient  
 who generally longs for animal food about  
 the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> Day of the fever. I have sus-  
 -pected the Appetite for animal food is  
 awakened about that time in consequence  
 all but of the <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> of the <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> <sup>so completely absorbed</sup>  
 of the <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> <sup>so completely absorbed</sup> <sup>so completely absorbed</sup>  
 any more aliment to the system. 2 Ani-  
 -mal food acts by the <sup>new</sup> stimulus it affords  
 thro' the medium of the stomach to the  
 whole system & <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> to furnish <sup>more</sup> materials  
 for the copious materials for the renew-  
 -al of the blood, and thus by repetition, to  
 produce a general action upon the  
 blood vessels, and through them upon  
 every part of the body.

In the exhibition of diet whether



✓ upon the subject of all the *Stimula*.  
-ting remedies that have been mentioned,  
you must not forget the rules given  
for their exhibition in our Thesa-  
-uricks, particularly the necessity of  
increasing or diminishing their doses &  
giving them in succession & rotation.

U 1: That in a dry form. Bottles filled  
with hot water, and bags filled with hot  
salt - or oats, or sand should be applied <sup>per.</sup>  
to the trunk and extremities of the body. <sup>It is the more necessary as the heat of the body is below</sup>  
Frictions to the whole body with  
a 2<sup>nd</sup> ~~Clasp of extract Stimulants~~ <sup>with</sup> a flesh brush or a dry hand. These have been  
highly commended by Allioni an Italian  
Physician. From what was said formerly of  
their action upon muscular fibres &  
secretory vessels, there is reason to believe



Vegetable or Animal, without two things  
 should be attended to: 1 not to suppress the  
 Appetite to regulate it. It is often necessary  
 when it is not desired, and more of it is  
 often called for than the Stomach in its  
 debilitated State can digest, or the powers  
 of Languification convert into nour-  
 ishment, and 2 <sup>by</sup> it should be given,  
 not <sup>only</sup> at the usual hours of eating in health,  
 but half a dozen times a day, & some-  
 times every hour of the day & night.

V The external Remedies proper in  
 the low States of fever come next under  
 our Consideration.

These should be <sup>3<sup>rd</sup> = a</sup> ~~hot spirits~~ <sup>a decoction</sup> strong  
 solution of Salt and water, - ~~hot spirits~~  
 of bitter and aromatic herbs in vinegar &  
 water, with some spirit in it - hot spirits,  
 or Ammonia in solution, alone, or



= they might be employed with great ad-

-vantage in the low state of fever. Pinching  
the skin and flesh have used for the same purpose.  
A 3 Claps of external Stimulants are -  
turn back

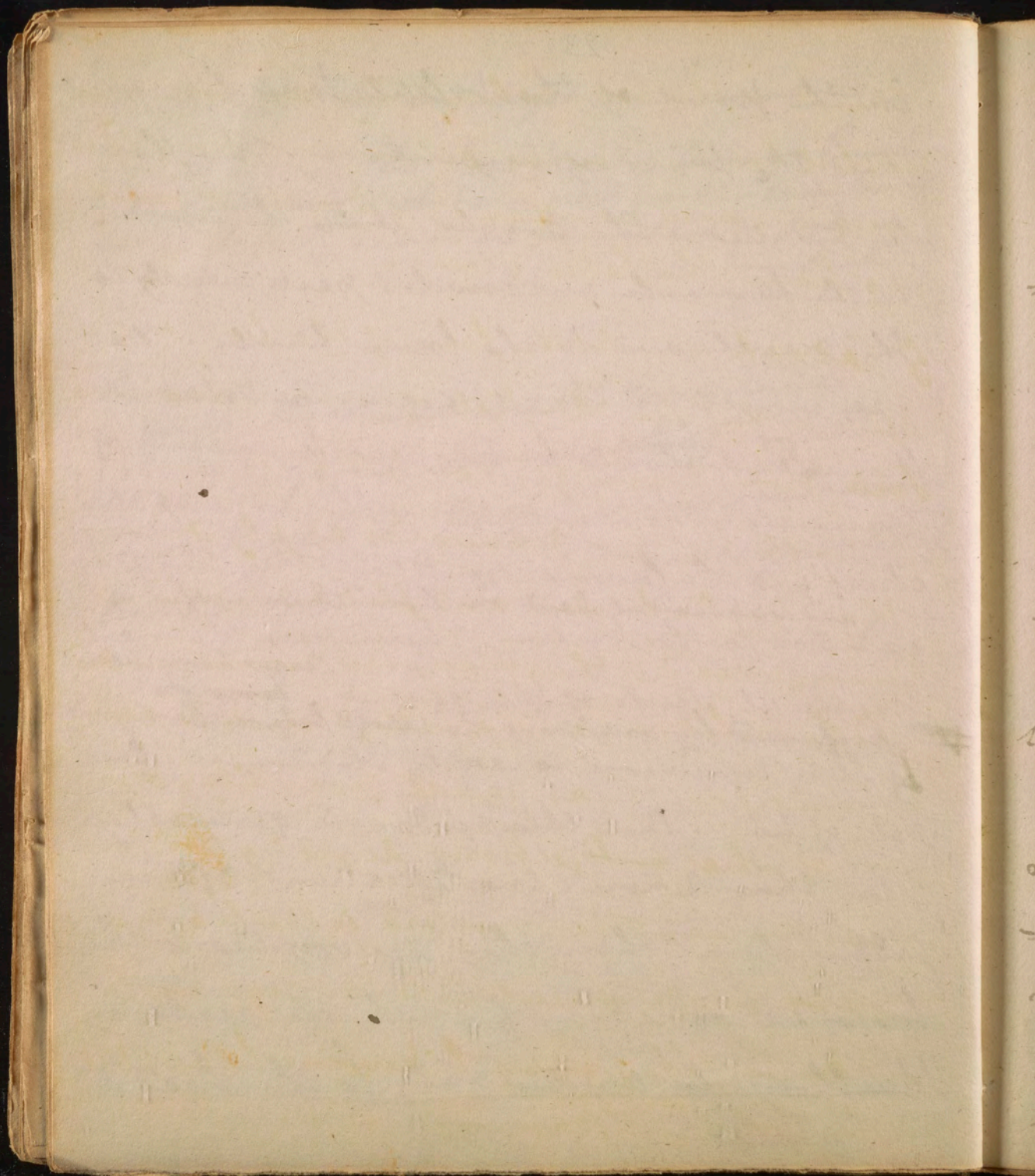
~~With these external Stimulants  
should be joined Stimulating injections.  
These should be Bark, Wine, Laudanum,  
Ardent Spirit, &c. in large quantities.~~

Relieved by Spirits.



in the form of the volatile soap liniment,  
 and the spirit of turpentine. They should  
 be applied to the temples, <sup>in</sup> ~~under~~ the arm pits,  
 to the stomach and bowels, particularly to  
 the navel, and to the lower limbs. That  
 adds much to their efficacy. The volatile  
 stimulants should be confined by means of  
 flannels. Stomentations should be applied  
 chiefly to the lower extremities. They should be  
<sup>and continued at least one hour to be useful.</sup>  
 extended to the knees; I have seen the most  
 beneficial effects of this remedy, <sup>Cruys have been</sup> ~~performed~~  
 performed by wrapping the whole body in Bark made  
 It is common to apply blisters in these  
 states of fever. But this system is generally  
 below their action. Mortifications often  
 follow them when they are applied to the  
~~lower~~ extremities, for which reason  
 they should be applied only to the head &



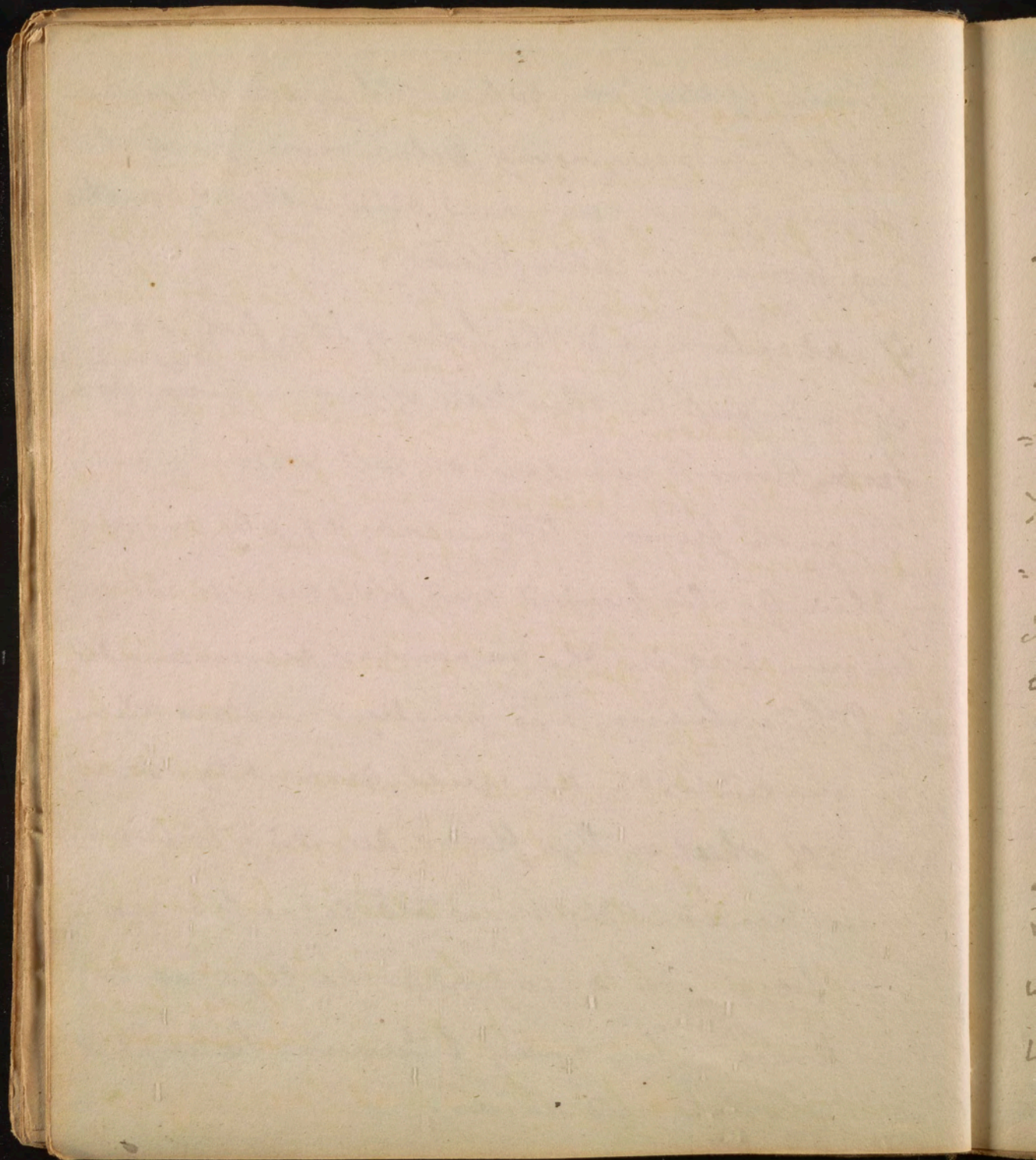




trunk of the body where they are sometimes useful in removing Delirium from the former, and pain and difficulty of breathing from the latter places.

Of Cataplasms to the Soles of the feet are often useful in this state of fever. <sup>Begin with</sup> There is a ~~state~~ flour & vinegar, or Salt & Vinegar mixed with flour - Afterwards apply Onions - then Garlic bruised and pitched up in a linen bag in the manner recommended by D'Sydenham, and finally mustard alone or mixed with an equal quantity, or more of wheat or Rye flour according to circumstances. The mustard Cataplasms may be made to extend to the legs up to the knees. They may likewise be applied to the wrists and arms. —



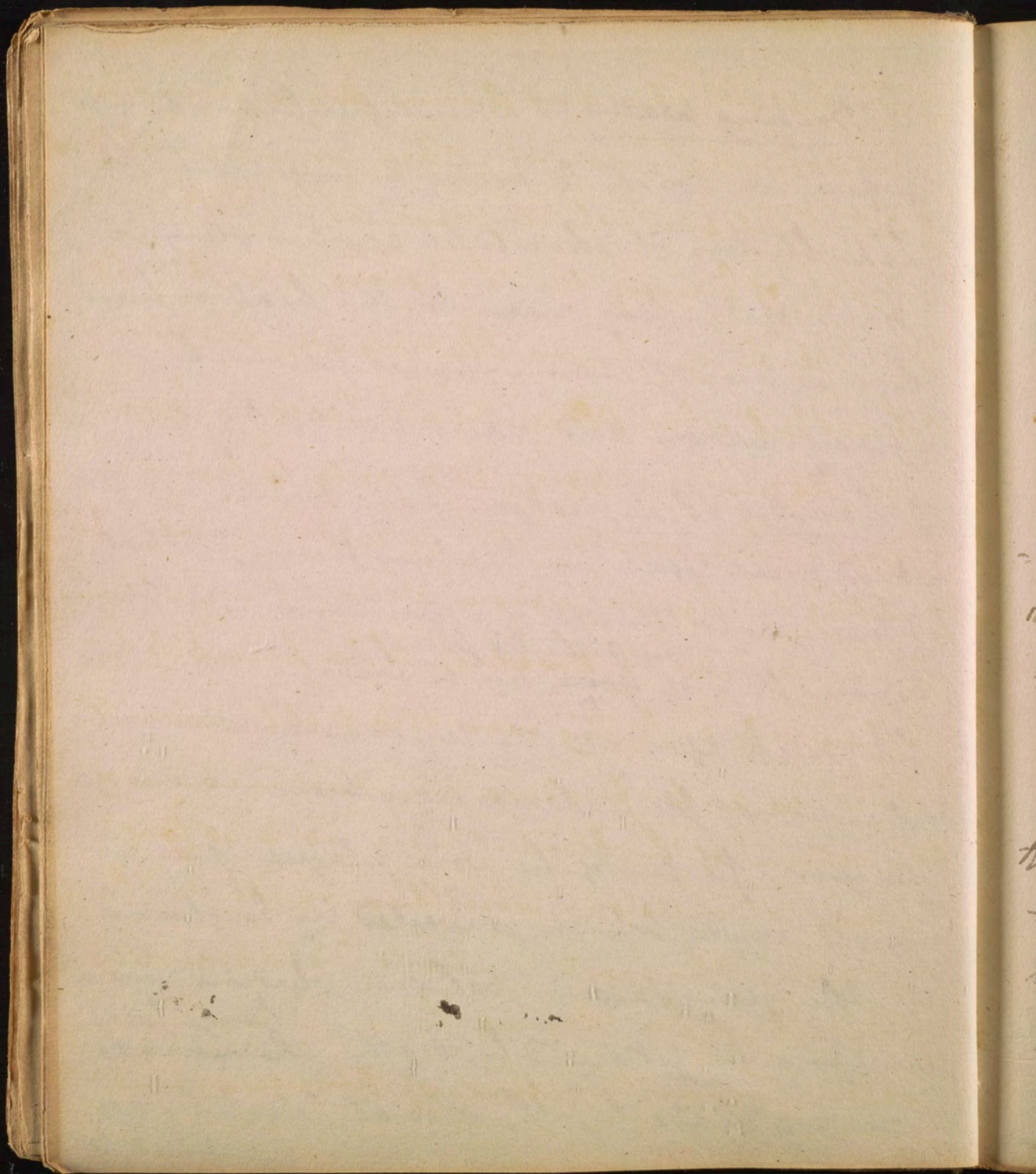




6 Boiling water is a powerful stimulant  
 when we wish to excite a ~~very~~ sudden effect.  
 Like blisters it should be applied only to  
 parts of the body near to the head or heart,  
 lest a mortification should follow the in-  
 -flammation and pain excited by it.

7 Caustics & Scarifications have sometimes pro-  
 -duced great effects in typhus fever. I think  
 I once saved the life of a gentleman in the  
 typhus state of <sup>an arthritic fever</sup> ~~fever~~ by a caustic applied to  
 his neck after all the common external  
 & internal stimulants have been used to no  
 purpose. In one of the worst plagues that is  
 upon record which prevailed in England  
 in the year 1510 in which bleeding was  
 uniformly followed by death, <sup>large doses</sup> ~~the actual~~  
~~caustic~~ made by the actual Caustic app:  
 -plied to

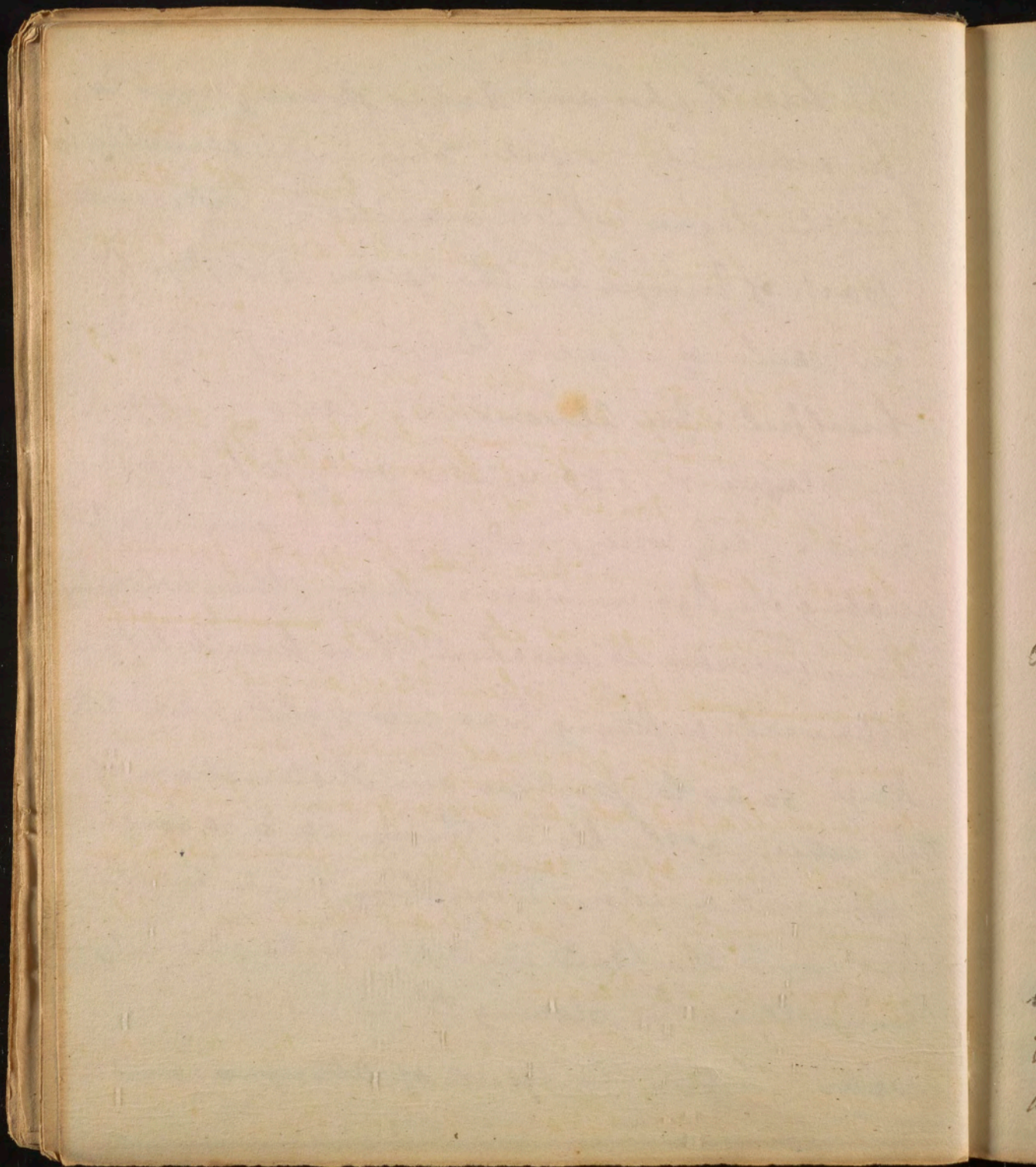






the legs, thighs and Arms were found to be extremely useful. They were equally so in the plagues which prevailed in different parts of Europe in the years 1547, & 1568 in each of which bleeding was found to be most useful. In Alexandria & Cairo in Egypt the plague of 1580 yielded only to Scarifications. They were made by first washing, & rubbing the legs in warm water, - then whipping them in order to awaken their sensibility. Afterwards a string was tied tight below the knee, so as to produce an obstruction of the return of the blood. From 20 to 30 longitudinal incisions were then made in the legs, and the blood invited to distil gradually from them by placing them in warm water. From the effects of Abscesses, and



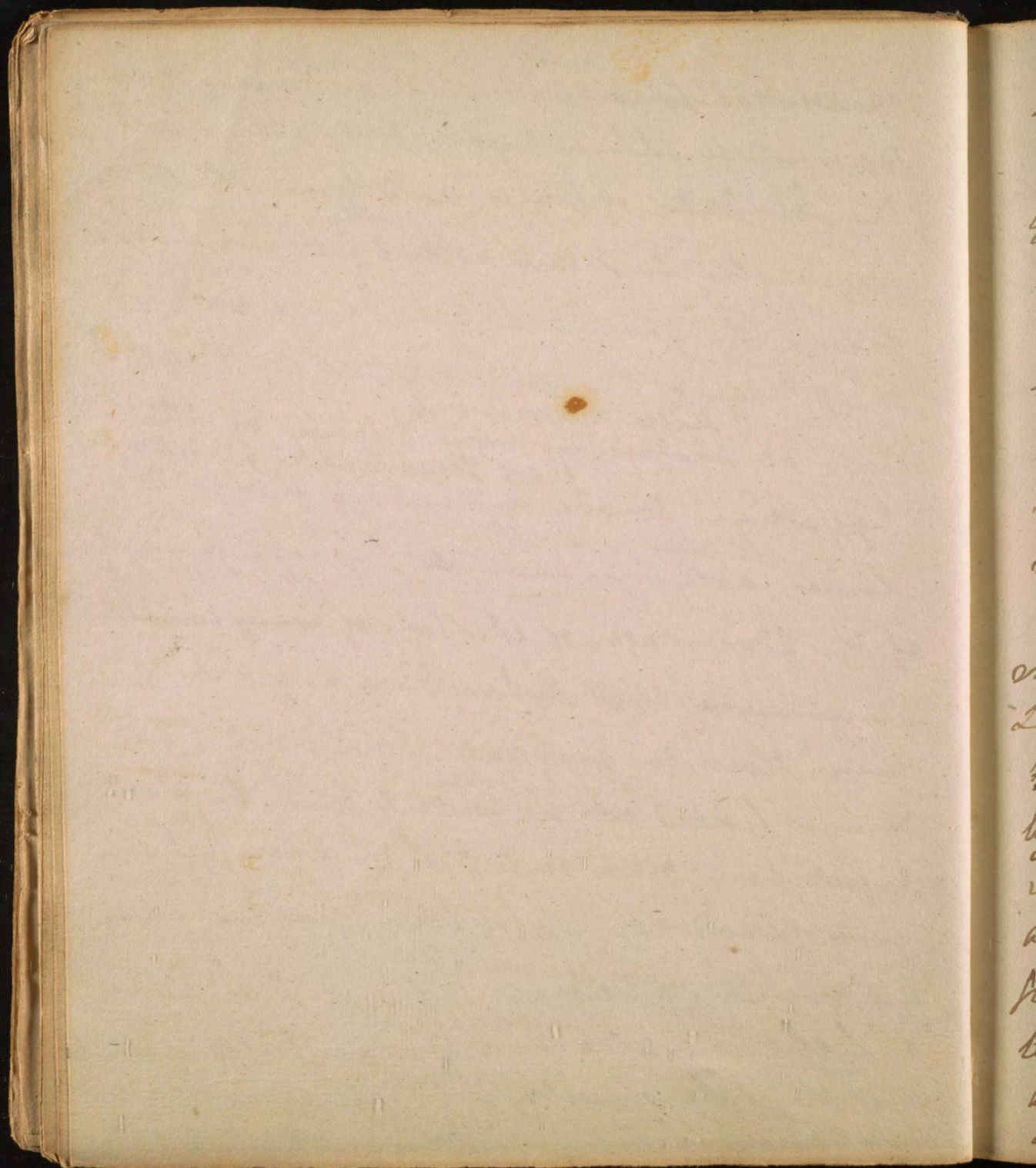




accidental loss in malignant fevers I am  
 disposed to think highly of caustics in  
 the low states of fever; and from the Advan-  
 - tages which I can attend <sup>the</sup> haemorrhages  
 from the gums which came on, on  
 the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the yellow fever in 1798 I  
 cannot ~~think~~ <sup>help approving</sup> ~~very highly~~ of the  
 Egyptian mode of <sup>first stimulating & afterwards</sup> depleting from the  
 lower extremities. ~~th~~ I spoke formerly  
 of the Advantages of the loss of very small  
 quantities of blood, when discharged in a  
 very slow or gradual manner. A few  
 ounces leaked <sup>Drop by Drop</sup> ~~out~~ as were from the blood  
 vessels, have often saved life in fevers which  
 were forbad the loss of half that quantity  
 by opening a Vein.

& Light is a pleasant & powerful stimulant  
 and should be employed in all cases of feeble  
 Action in the blood vessels. The degrees of it







Should be regulated in a sick room with the same care as the temperature of the Air.

Sound acts with great force upon the body this the medium of the ears. In our lectures upon Animal life I took notice of its influence upon the System as a Stimulant. Were we to reason from analogy we could not help believing in the efficacy of this remedy. Soldiers march quicker & further without fatigue from the influence of martial music than they do without it. <sup>and then</sup> Labourers are exhilarated by a rustic song, <sup>by it</sup> ~~flowers~~ are invigorated in the plough, <sup>by also</sup> ~~by the~~ sound of bells suspended to their ~~ears~~ in a team. But we have facts as well as analogy in favor of sound in the languid state of Animal life in fevers. Dr Dabell tells us he once saw a low fever attended with delirium suddenly cured by the firing of the cannon of a ship of War at Cayenne. Dr



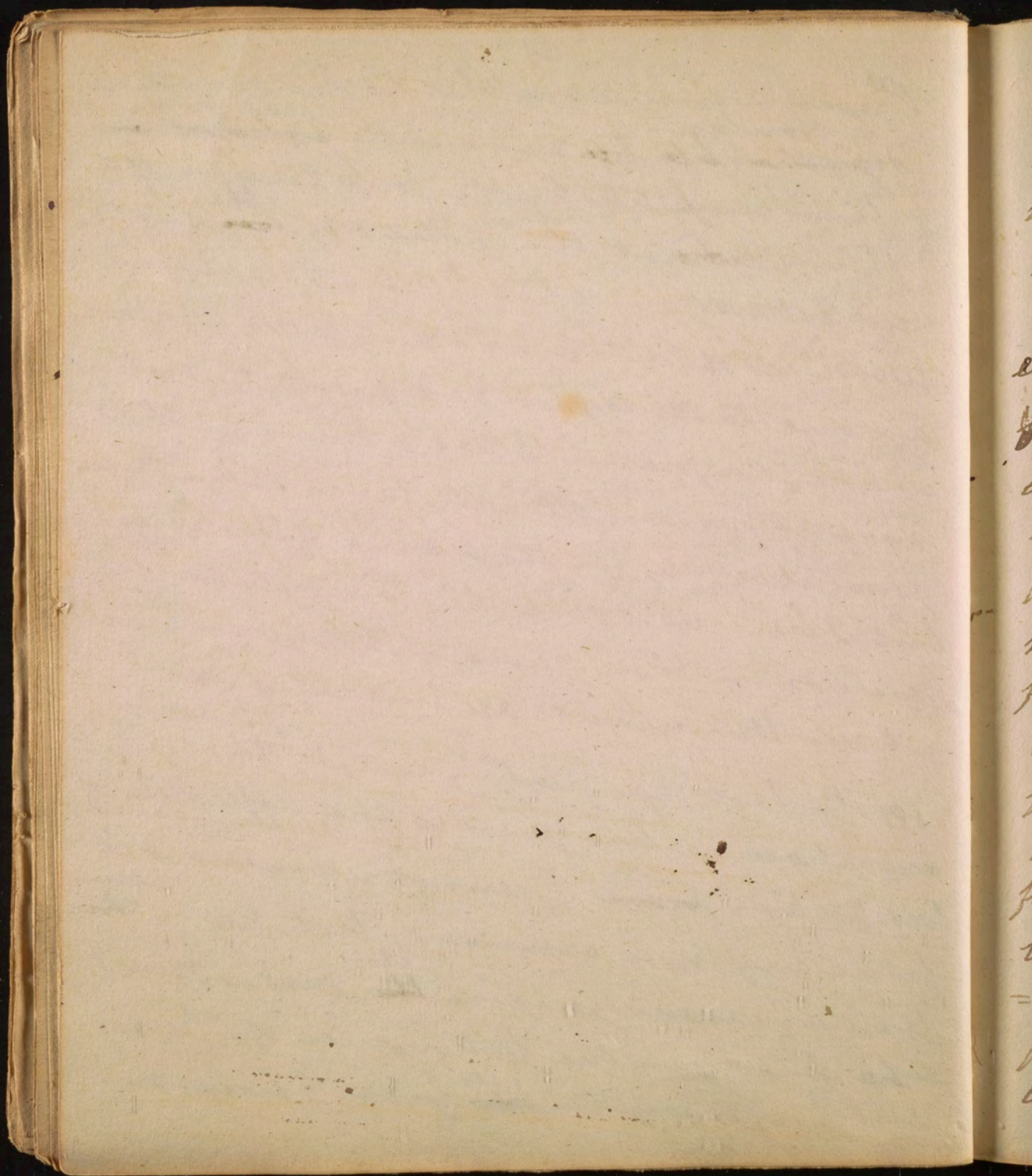
✓ [10 The sense of smelling should be apai-  
-led by Stimulants as well as the sense of  
sight, feeling and hearing, by means of Spirit  
- Other <sup>Small</sup> and other substances capable of  
acting upon the nose. In the Spotted fever  
of Connecticut in 1829, great advantages  
were derived from thrusting a feather up  
the nose, clipped in <sup>not</sup> ~~in~~ 1st Lot of Harts.  
- [over.]



Physick informed me that he had once seen  
 a woman <sup>Dead from</sup>  
~~Departing life~~ <sup>Life</sup> apparently ~~extract~~  
 a fever unquelled by the loud scream of a  
 friend ~~who~~ at the instant of <sup>the</sup> suppo-  
 sed extinction of her life. — A Captain  
 Woodward of Boston who was lately a prisoner  
 among the Mirlays in India says the natives  
 make it a practice to beat a drum at the  
 doors of persons ~~ill~~ with fevers. These savages  
 prescribe only for the erame of the disease,  
 but I have no doubt their noisy remedy, <sup>often</sup>  
 succeeds in those cases of their fevers in  
 which Stimulants are indicated. ~~It~~

The last stimulating remedy that I shall  
 mention in low fevers is the Affusion of  
 Cold Water. ~~Now~~ I cannot recommend it  
 from my own experience, but from <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~  
 former reasonings upon <sup>its</sup> ~~the~~ Matus operandi  
 I ~~do~~ and from the testimonies of Dr Ferri  
 and Dr Jackson in <sup>its</sup> ~~his~~ fever, I have no

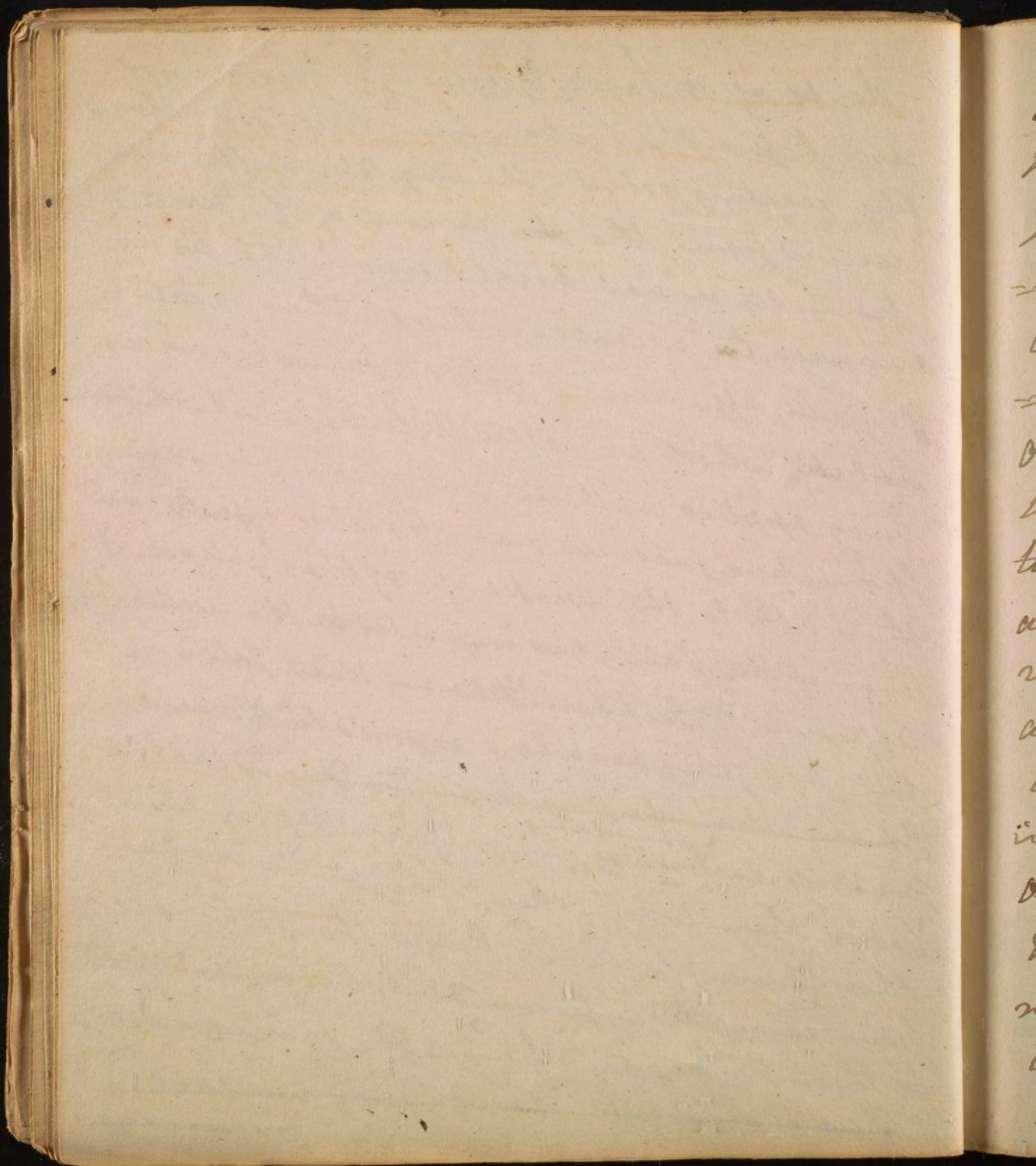






doubt of its safety & efficacy, provided it be  
 used before the system has descended below  
 the reacting point. The impulse or stimulus  
 derived from the ~~the~~ descent of the water  
 from its usual height upon the body,  
 ensures to a certain degree this reaction,  
 & gives Affusion a great advantage over  
~~Abduction~~ what we called Abstractions which from  
 being applied without an accompanying  
 stimulus produces only sedative effects, and  
 thus adds to the weakness of the system. In  
 favor of the stimulus imparted to the water by  
 Affusion Dr Jackson tells us that Soldiers  
 feel less fatigue when exposed to the rain  
~~than when they march in dry weather.~~  
 from its <sup>stimulating</sup> ~~impinging~~ impression upon their  
 bodies than when they march in dry wea-  
 -ther. [Even plants we know thrive more  
 from rain than from dew, or water applied  
 to their roots, and from the same cause.  
~~Thus the impetus of Wind we said~~  
~~formerly~~]

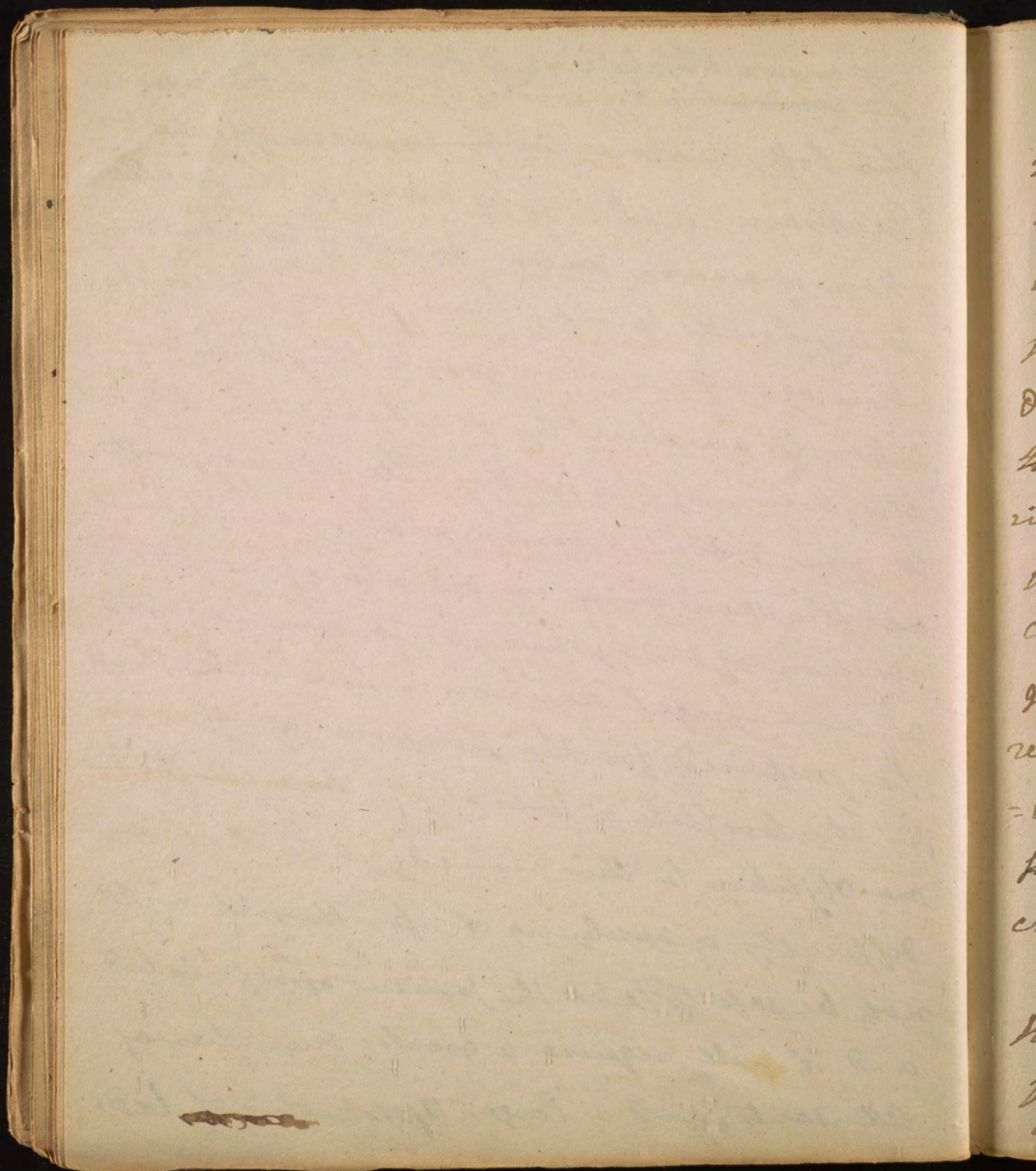






To ensure the salutary <sup>31</sup> effects of the  
To render the Affusion of Cold water upon  
the body ~~certain~~ in its salutary effects. Dr.  
Jackson very properly advises the applica-  
tion of warm water - spirit of turpentine,  
camphorated spirit - lime juice - or a solu-  
tion of nitre in vinegar to the skin in  
order to awaken in it a susceptibility to  
the action of the water. He advises further  
to give cordial drinks, particularly wine  
at the same time in order to assist the  
reaction of the system, or to give the fluids  
a centrifugal direction. Tepid water should  
be preferred for the purpose of Affusion  
in the low state of fever. — There can be but  
one objection to this remedy, and that the  
difficulty of applying it, for ~~that~~ it will  
not be safe to take the patient <sup>out</sup> of his bed,  
and it will require a greater number of  
Attendants, and a larger apparatus of beds



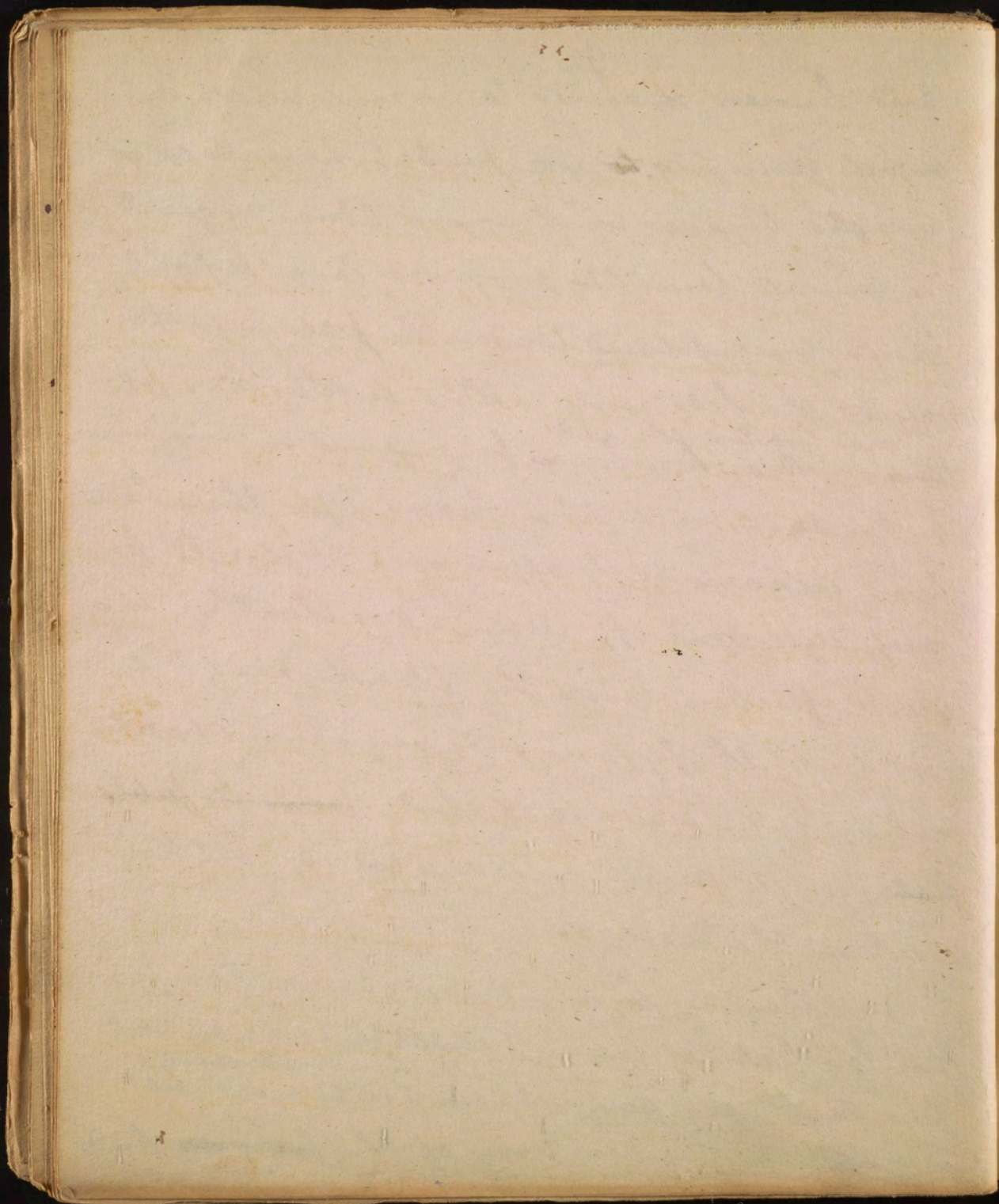




and linen than is to be met with in most families. ~~to~~ In public hospitals it might be used with more advantage, & in private families provided large & soft skins were placed under the patients to defend the beds upon which they lie, for <sup>no water should</sup> ~~they should be~~ be suffered to remain in contact with their bodies after they have been exposed to its effusion. It should be carefully wiped off with a dry cloth. The gentle friction with the cloth aids the reaction of the system. The permanent application of the water to the body from its fable ~~state~~ would produce sudative effects, & thus increase the disease.

Having enumerated the remedies for the low states of fever I shall now add a few cautions <sup>connected with their treatment,</sup> ~~for~~ which could not be brought in under any of the former heads





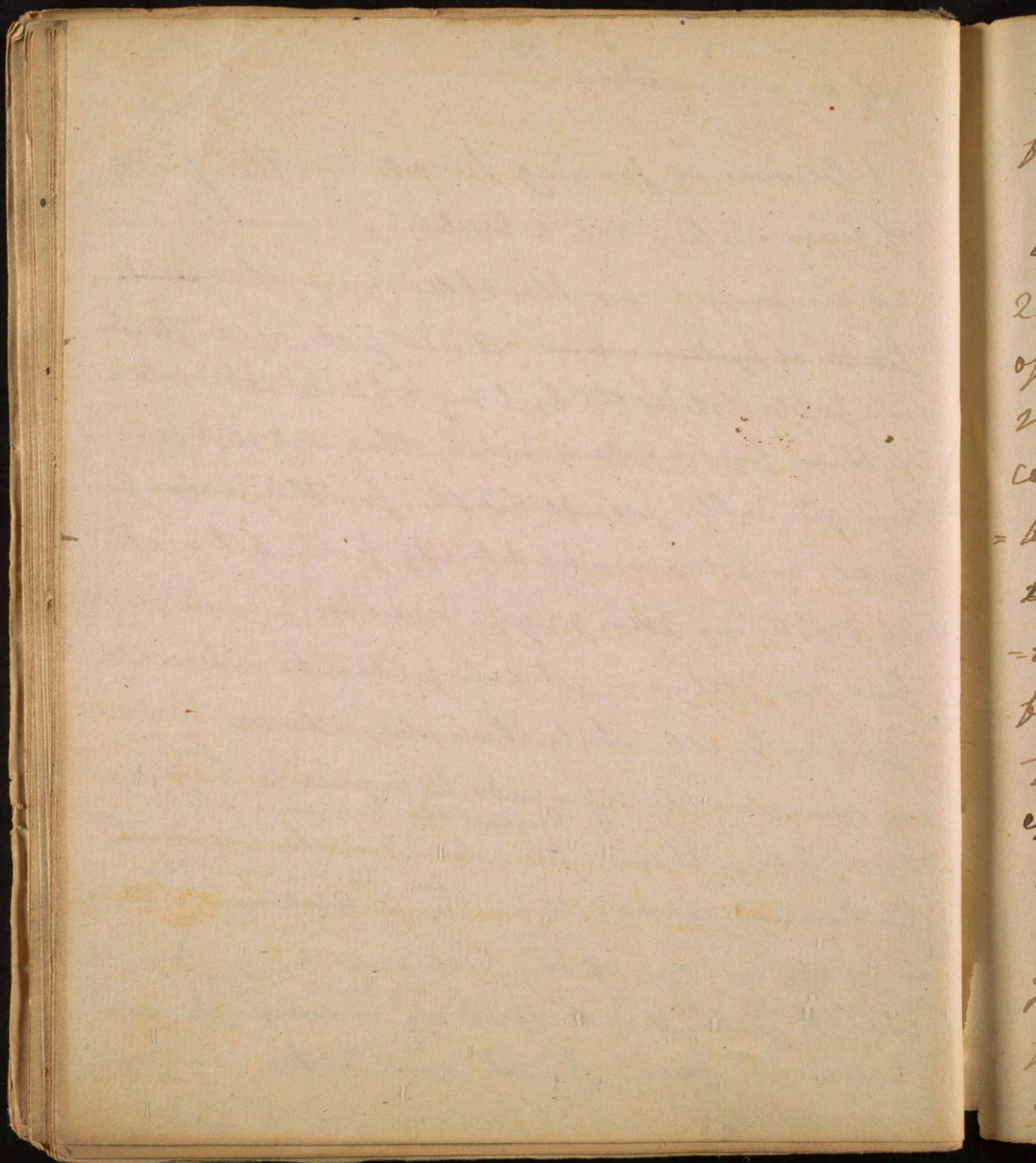
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33  
of our remedies.

1 Beware of forcing sweats in the states of fever. They are a depleting remedy, and as improper as bloodletting in the feeble state of system and reduced state of the fluids and feeble state of the system which take place in these fevers. Even when they are spontaneous, they generally precede death, for they arise from great and universal debility from action & abstraction. Morgagni describes a malignant fever in Italy in which patients died with profuse sweats while their physicians were encouraging their friends to expect a happy issue from them. Recollect the testimony which Sir John Pringle bears in the history of the testimony against them, and relates a case of a mate in one of the hospitals in which they were tried without effect on <sup>the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup></sup> ~~on~~ about the 14<sup>th</sup> days of his fever. Sir John remarks very justly







on Sept 34

that a moisture upon the skin in protracted  
fever of the typhus grade is salutary. I have  
witnessed this often, and seldom without  
ending in a recovery.

2 Beware of giving purges in the low stages  
of fever. One stool a day and that obtained by  
means of a Glyster will be sufficient in most  
cases. <sup>But</sup> where the weakness is extreme, <sup>dis-</sup>no  
= Advantage will arise from the bowels being  
contracted two or three days, - on the con-  
-trary an Advantage, for the stimulus of the  
bowels and the distention of the lower bowels,  
from their accumulation, ~~add to~~ add to the  
efficacy of our stimulating remedies. <sup>sudden</sup>  
I believe has often followed a  
Death occurred in several instances ~~for~~  
copious stools in this ~~with~~ state of the system.  
I except from this caution the typhus  
states of fever whether erithra or gravior  
when they occur in the Autumn, and



